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BEDDING, FIRST OF THE NEW STANDARDS TO REPLACE UTILITY

THE FIRST of the voluntary quality standards to replace the former Utility specifications, and to be approved by the British Standards Institution, is for domestic bedding. Details were given on Monday at a Press Conference in London, presided over by Mr. H. A. R. Binney, Director of B.S.I. He was supported by leading manufacturers of bedding and by an official of the trade union which represents employees in the industry.

It may be recalled that when the Utility schemes were withdrawn last March, it was generally recognized that the public placed a good deal of confidence in the Utility mark as a trustworthy indication of reasonable quality in the goods which bore it.

Industries concerned were recommended to try to preserve the same idea by collaborating with the British Standards Institution in working out minimum standards of quality in materials and workmanship, which would merit the use of the Institution's independent certification mark.

The publication on Monday of British Standard 1877 : " Domestic Bedding " provided the opportunity for announcing that the bedding industry was the first to put that recommended policy into effect.

The new Standard, Mr. Binney explained, provides eight separate technical specifications for the materials and methods of manufacture to be used in all types of mattresses, except those made of cellular rubber, and for pillows and bolsters. Each specification sets out the minimum quantities, weights and strengths of materials to be used in the type of mattress dealt with.

For example, the consumer might not know or care, but a three-foot spring interior mattress must, in order to conform to the British Standard, contain not less than 192 springs, which must be made from steel wire of a specified quality. Not less than 27 lb. of flock, felt or hair must go into a three-foot bordered mattress, and at least 24 lb. of poultry feathers into a three-foot feather bed.

These were typical of the comprehensive and unequivocal provisions laid down in the new Standard. Methods of manufacture were also given in detail, including the techniques for such vital matters as seaming and tufting, the minimum number of ties permitted in a mattress of given size, and even the grades of twine which could be used for those ties.

The Standard also makes sure that there would be no skimping in size. Pillows and bolsters must also be of stated minimum dimensions and must contain minimum net weights of filling materials, e.g., a 4 ft. 6 in. bolster must have not less than 6 lb. of feathers or flock.

Discussing the specifications in more general terms, Mr. Binney said they were basically similar to the Utility specifications in use last February, but with generally greater freedom to the manufacturer. One of the disadvantages of statutory Utility specifications, such as those formerly laid down by the Board of Trade, was that in order to be effective, they tended to be " all black or all white," whereas between the two extremes there was a useful field for individual variations which need involve no significant departure from the basic quality standard. These variations, as well as the use of currently-available materials not included in the Utility specifications, were now permitted in the new British Standard.

Introducing two well-known bedding manufacturers—Mr. Fred Booth, past President of the National Federation of Bedding and Allied Trades and Chairman of the B.S.I. technical committee on bedding, and Mr. W. H. Nicholson, this year's President of the

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Federation—Mr. Binney said the specifications in the new Standard were largely modelled on those prepared by the Federation. They had been subjected to long study and some adjustment by the B.S.I. technical committee, and had also been under the scrutiny of the twenty national women's organizations represented on B.S.I.'s vigilant Women's Advisory Committee. Several practical suggestions from the domestic user's point of view had been made by the Women's Advisory Committee, who otherwise gave the specifications warm approval.

The "Kite" Mark

Turning next to the marking scheme which will be operated by the bedding industry, Mr. Binney explained that it was written into the new Standard that any manufacturer who wished to make his products in accordance with it *must* also put the B.S.I. certification mark on those products to tell the public that they were up to British Standard quality.

The mark in question was the "Kite" mark, the registered property of the Institution, and only to be used under licence from the Institution. The manufacturer had also, under the terms of the Standard, to provide a good deal of additional information on each product, including his own trade mark or name; a description of the filling materials used and, where appropriate, the type of spring unit or number of springs employed; the dimensions of the mattress and a reference to B.S. 1877.

With all this information on the actual mattress or pillow, it would be difficult for the public to be misled. No laymen could tell by examining the exterior what might be inside.

All bedding makers were eligible to apply for licence to use the B.S.I. "Kite" mark in accordance with the new Standard. Before granting a licence, the Institution would satisfy itself by inspection that the applicant had suitable premises and plant to produce goods up to the qualities required by the Standard. The manufacturer must then satisfy B.S.I. that he had adequate inspection routines in his works; that all fillings used conformed to the British Standard of cleanliness (B.S. 1425), and that all other materials bought in were as laid down in the new Standard, and finally that satisfactory records of this procedure would be maintained and kept permanently available for a B.S.I. inspector to verify.

The Institution also took power under its licence to send an inspector at any time to the licensee's works, to obtain samples of his production, either in the open market or from the licensee's stock, and then to submit these samples to an independent testing authority.

If a licensee were found to be using the B.S.I. mark on goods which did *not* comply with the British Standard, the licence could be withdrawn. The legal force of the Trades Marks Act could also be invoked in the event of wrongful use of the Institution's mark. Accidental or inadvertent infringement, on the other hand, could be cleared very simply through the Institution's close liaison with the industry.

Protection for the Public

Concluding his introduction, Mr. Binney said that his supporters, Mr. Fred Booth and Mr. W. H. Nicholson, with Mr. J. R. Shanley, an official of the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives, would add points from their own close knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Booth, who is a leading Yorkshire manufacturer of bed fillings and bedding, emphasized that the bedding industry, as represented by the National Federation, believed the new British Standard and the associated marking scheme to be an effective and desirable protection for the buying public. That was why the Federation had initiated work on the preparation of new specifications as long ago as 1948. They wanted to be ready with their own satisfactory standards when Utility ended.

He voiced the industry's appreciation of the facilities provided and the large amount of work done by B.S.I., and their gratification that the Institution had given its approval to the new Standard. He drew attention to the fact that the technical committee responsible was entirely representative, including—apart from manufacturers—nominees of the trade union concerned, of the retail trade, the medical and nursing professions, hospital managements, the hotel industry and the L.C.C., and experts from the Board of Trade, and the Ministries of Health, Supply and Works. All of these, he said, were interests possessing technical and commercial knowledge of the problems involved in drawing up good Standards for bedding, and they had contributed a great deal to the final form of B.S. 1877.

Mr. Nicholson, an old-established London manufacturer, spoke on behalf of the National Federation of Bedding and Allied Trades,

pointing out that throughout the later history of the Utility scheme, the Federation had co-operated with the Board of Trade progressively to extend the Utility specifications. Their objective was to improve the quality of bedding manufactured as labour and supply of materials allowed.

It was for this reason that the industry formed its own technical committee in 1948 to draft new specifications. Mass-production manufacturers, those who made almost by hand, and the varying grades between, all served on this committee, whose members were drawn from all parts of the country. The specifications they prepared were therefore entirely practical for the whole industry. They were, in turn, those on which the new British Standard was based.

Mr. Nicholson then explained that the Federation's 300 members were estimated to be jointly responsible for 98 per cent. of the industry's output of the classes of bedding covered by the new Standard. All the members had been given the opportunity to comment on the specifications, and they were all aware of the proposed marking scheme.

> We depend for one of the highest standards of living in the world on overseas customers buying our goods. . . . They will buy if our goods are cheaper and better than those of other countries. If they are not, they won't buy them. And if they don't, we starve.
>
> —*The President of the Board of Trade, July* 1, 1952.

Answering a question, Mr. Nicholson said he was unable to forecast how many of the Federation's members would adopt the new Standard and apply for a licence to use the B.S.I. mark. Most of the better-known firms were already making their products up to the level of the Standard and he knew that many manufacturers would apply for licences. They hoped and expected that the great majority would apply.

The granting of licences, he added, would be effective from September 1, so that with the co-operation of the retail trade, the public could expect by the autumn to see in the shops goods bearing the B.S.I. " Kite " mark.

Leading retailers present indicated their warm approval of, and active support for, the scheme.

Mr. Shanley indicated the close interest of the members of his trade union in the new Standard, as in its forerunner (B.S. 1425), which had made the use of unhygienic bed fillings impossible. On this question of quality standards, he said, the workers in the industry were in full support of the employers, who, he added, had done a remarkably good job.

He went on to re-emphasize a point made earlier by Mr. Binney. No ordinary person could possibly tell by looking at a mattress what was inside it. For most people the purchase of bedding was a serious capital outlay, and they needed the protection of an independent and reliable guarantee of quality such as the B.S.I. mark provided. He recommended the retail trade in particular to advertise the mark in their own and their customers' interests.

Aim to Maintain Quality

To a suggestion that the specifications were limited in value because they were only minimum standards, Mr. Shanley said that they had been drawn up to suit the majority of the consuming public and represented a very good level of quality. Later he warmly supported Mr. Nicholson in telling a questioner that one reason the industry supported the new Standard and the marking scheme was that they were designed to prevent a falling-off in quality under the influence of competitive pressure. The more widely B.S.-marked goods were advertised, displayed and sold, the more difficult would it be—now or in the future—for " back-sliders " in any section of the industry to get the public to accept products of lower quality.

A question concerning the " normal " life a domestic consumer could expect from, for example, an interior-spring mattress, elicited the answer that usage obviously determined the period, but that under average conditions 10 years would be reasonable for a mattress made to the B.S. specification.

The steps which a member of the public could take if a " Kite "-marked article of bedding turned out to be unsatisfactory were outlined both by Mr. Binney, on behalf of B.S.I., and by Mr. Nicholson for the manufacturers. The former said that the purchaser could, of course, write to the Institution, which expected to set up a service section for this purpose. In the majority of instances, he felt sure, B.S.I.'s close and friendly relations with the industry would lead to speedy investigations and to the satisfaction of the customer if the complaint proved to be well founded.

Mr. Nicholson was equally sure that if the goods were returned to the retailer who sold them, the retailer would quickly obtain the maker's interest, and that any reputable firm would unhesitatingly correct a genuine fault.

Copies of British Standard 1877 : 1952, " Domestic Bedding, excluding Cellular Rubber Bedding," may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 6s., including postage.

A separate Standard for cellular rubber bedding is in preparation.

Revised Prices for Some Raw Materials and Metals

AS ANNOUNCED by the Secretary of State for Scotland on July 10, the Ministry of Materials are to make a further reduction of £40 per ton in the selling prices of the main grades of raw jute in this country. The reduction will be effective from July 30, 1952, when the consequential reductions in the maximum producer selling prices of jute yarn and cloth and in the Jute Control's selling price of imported jute cloth and bags have been worked out and agreed with the trade.

Previous reductions in the United Kingdom prices of £50 and £40 per ton respectively were made on April 2 and June 4 last.

The Ministry of Materials also announce the following changes in prices of metals :—

Tungsten Ore

With effect from July 12, 1952, the selling price for tungsten ore of standard 65 per cent. grade and ordinary quality is further reduced from 467s. 6d. to 447s. 6d. per long ton unit delivered consumers' works, based on the current buying price of 425s. per long ton unit, c.i.f.

Copper in July

Arrangements with Commonwealth suppliers for the continuation of the present copper price throughout the month of July 1952 have now been completed. The Ministry's selling price of £287 per ton can therefore be regarded as stable at least until the end of the month.

From July 11, 1952, their buying price for rough copper in slabs of from 2 to 3 cwt. has been raised from £230 to £235 per ton.

Lead

From July 10, 1952, the price of imported good soft pig lead was reduced from £137 to £131 per ton, delivered consumer's works.

This reduction was made possible by lower prices negotiated with Commonwealth suppliers.

Reductions in Prices of Most Fertilizers

THE Ministry of Materials, after consultation with the Agricultural Departments, announce decreases in the permitted maximum prices of most fertilizers (except basic slag, of which the prices for most grades were reduced last month) to take effect on July 16, 1952. The decreases are due to falls in freight rates, the cost of bags and other causes.

The price of sulphate of ammonia is reduced by 8s. a ton ; " Nitro-Chalk " by 3s. a ton ; compound fertilizers go down by approximately £2 a ton ; ground rock phosphate goes down by £1 14s. 0d. a ton ; superphosphate by £1 11s. 0d. a ton, and the higher grades of potash go down by 14s. to 19s. a ton.

There is an increase of 3s. 6d. a ton in respect of 40 per cent. grade potash and of 11s. 6d. a ton for 48 per cent. grade sulphate of potash.

Copies of the Order, the Fertilizers (Prices) (No. 4) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1313), may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 6d. (by post, 7½d.).

HOME NEWS SECTION

Hire Purchase and Credit Sales Agreements

FROM July 21 traders are permitted to charge the retail cash price of non-price-controlled goods when they are included in the same hire purchase or credit sale agreement as price-controlled goods.

Hitherto in such cases, except where the non-price-controlled goods were non-Utility furniture or bedding, the total amount which the trader could charge was the retail cash price of the price-controlled goods only.

The original provisions by which an extra charge could be made for supplying price-controlled goods on credit are extended to include non-price-controlled goods.

These changes have been made at the request of traders to enable them to continue to include goods such as carpets and household textiles (which have recently been removed from price control) under the same agreement as price-controlled goods. They are given effect by a new Board of Trade Order, the Hire-Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order 1952, S.I. 1952 No. 1315, price 4d. (by post, 5½d.), copies of which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Perambulator Prices Freed From Control

PRICE CONTROL of prams, bed-folders, push-chairs, etc., was removed on July 18. During the last year or so, the trade has become highly competitive, and as the great majority of prams are now being sold at less than the official maximum prices, the control has become unnecessary.

The Order removing the price control is the Perambulators (Maximum Prices) (Revocation) Order, 1952, S.I. 1952 No. 1319, price 2d. (by post, 3½d.), copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Imports of Tomatoes

AN ANNOUNCEMENT about arrangements for imports of tomatoes for the period July 24 to July 31 was expected toward the end of this week. It was stated by the Board of Trade on July 10, that in view of the plentiful supplies of British tomatoes at present available, they had decided, in consultation with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture to suspend imports under this quota from midnight of July 10 until midnight of July 23. Any consignment of tomatoes which was shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been despatched to the United Kingdom on or before July 10, would be admitted.

It was announced by the Ministry of Food on January 19, that, subject to the supplies available from home production, a quota of 7,200 tons of tomatoes could be imported during the month of July, 1952.

Final Report on Census of Production for 1948

THE FOLLOWING new reports in the series of Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948 will be on sale from Tuesday, July 22, and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or from any bookseller. Previous reports were announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 7, 1952 (page 1163), June 14, 1952 (page 1220), June 21, 1952 (page 1257), June 28, 1952 (page 1303), July 5, 1952 (page 17), and July 12, 1952 (page 61).

	Net Price (Postage 1½d. extra)
	s. d.
Marine Engineering (Volume 4, Trade B) ...	3 0
Woollen and Worsted (Volume 6, Trade C) ...	4 6
Wholesale Slaughtering (Volume 8, Trade D) ...	1 0
Milk Products (Volume 8, Trade G)	2 6

Further trade reports will be published at short intervals, and announcements will be made as soon as they become ready for publication.

Provisional United Kingdom Trade Figures for June

THE provisional total for United Kingdom exports in June was only £185·0 million, 18 per cent. less than in May. June was a shorter month, with only 23 working days compared with 27 in May, but this should only account for a reduction of about 15 per cent. Exports in the second quarter declined sharply to £628·0 million compared with £718·4 million in the first quarter and were lower than in any quarter since the first quarter last year. For the half year, exports totalled £1,346·4 million compared with £1,339·7 million in the second half of last year; the volume of exports was probably slightly lower than last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom in June, also lower, totalled £276·7 million, 14 per cent. less than in May. For the first half year imports were £1,903·3 million, compared with £1,856·4 million in the same period last year and £2,057·8 million in the second half of 1951.

With re-exports in June at £8·3 million the excess of imports (c.i.f.) over total exports (f.o.b.) in June was £83·4 million. For the first half year the excess was £471·6 million, compared with £655·5 million in the second half of last year and £552·1 million in the first.

United Kingdom Trade

	Imports (c.i.f.)	Exports (f.o.b.)	Re-exports (f.o.b.)	Excess of Imports over Total Exports
	£ million—monthly averages or calendar months			
1950	217·4	180·9	7·1	29·3
1951 1st half ...	309·4	206·7	10·6	92·0
2nd half ...	343·0	223·3	10·4	109·2
1952 1st half* ...	317·2	224·4	14·2	78·6
1st quarter ...	328·1	239·5	18·3	70·4
2nd quarter ...	306·3	209·3	10·1	86·8
May	320·4	225·8	9·8	84·8
June* ...	276·7	185·0	8·3	83·4

* Provisional.

United Kingdom Exports to North America

The daily rate of United Kingdom exports to North America reached in May was maintained in June with a provisional total of £21·1 million for the shorter month, but, for the first six months the total was £126·1 million, 10 per cent. less than in the corresponding period last year. Exports to the United States in June were £11·6 million bringing the total for the first half year to £70·9 million, much the same as last year. Exports to Canada failed to make the recovery in the second quarter that they made in the same quarter of 1951, the total for the half year being only £55·3 million compared with £69·3 million in the first six months of 1951.

	United States	Canada	Total North America
	£ million—monthly averages or calendar months		
1950	9·4	10·5	19·9
1951	11·4	11·4	22·8
1951 1st quarter ...	11·2	9·5	20·7
2nd quarter...	12·5	13·6	26·1
3rd quarter ...	11·4	13·0	24·4
4th quarter ...	10·4	9·6	20·0
1952 1st quarter ...	11·6	8·4	20·0
2nd quarter*	12·0	10·1	22·1
April	11·0	9·5	20·5
May	13·5	11·2	24·7
June* ...	11·6	9·5	21·1

* Provisional.

Area Pattern of United Kingdom Trade from January to May

THE broad pattern of United Kingdom trade in May compared with January–April showed a slight improvement as far as trade with the Non-Sterling Area is concerned (see table below). The excess of imports (c.i.f.) over exports and re-exports (f.o.b.) in January–May was at a rate of £78 million a month, £23 million a month less than in 1951, £16 million of this improvement being with the Non-Sterling Area and £7 million with the Sterling Area. The overall position in January–April was almost identical, but in that period the improvement compared with 1951 was due in almost equal measure to improvement in trade with the Non-Sterling and Sterling Areas.

The reduction in the excess of imports over total exports in respect of the Non-Sterling Area in January–May compared with 1951 was not uniform throughout the area; there was a deterioration of £6 million in the balance with the Dollar Area, but an improvement of £7 million in respect of Organization for European Economic Co-operation countries and of £15 million in respect of the remaining Non-Sterling countries. The main feature of the May trade with the Dollar Area was the increase in exports over the average of the first quarter, whisky and motor cars being two of the chief items responsible, while imports showed a further slight increase, mainly of iron and steel and machinery.

Exports to O.E.E.C. countries in May were slightly more than in the first quarter, increases being recorded in iron and steel, machinery and vehicles, partly counterbalanced by lower exports of textiles,

(*Continued on next page*)

United Kingdom Trade by Areas

MONTHLY AVERAGES OR CALENDAR MONTHS — £ million

	Imports (c.i.f.)			Total Exports (f.o.b.)			Excess of Imports over Total Exports	
	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952	Year 1951	Jan.–May 1952
Dollar Area	69·9	73·9	75·5	29·7	27·6	32·6	35·9	41·5
O.E.E.C. and possessions (Non-Sterling)	84·0	70·8	75·1	59·8	52·7	60·5	28·2	21·0
Other Non-Sterling Area	54·7	55·2	46·2	36·9	34·6	39·6	30·6	15·8
Total Non-Sterling Area	208·6	199·9	196·8	126·4	114·9	132·7	94·7	78·3
Sterling Area	119·5	125·6	123·6	131·4	114·3	102·9	5·9	– 0·6
TOTAL	328·1	325·5	320·4	257·8	229·2	235·6	100·6	77·7

Exports

MONTHLY AVERAGES OR CALENDAR MONTHS — £ million

	Sterling Area			Non-Sterling Area			Total		
	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952
UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS									
Food, drink and tobacco	7·9	6·1	5·9	6·5	6·0	8·0	14·4	12·1	13·9
Raw materials	1·2	1·2	1·2	8·1	6·9	8·2	9·3	8·1	9·4
Manufactures:—									
Metals and engineering products*	67·7	61·5	56·2	56·0	56·2	68·1	123·7	117·7	124·3
Textiles	23·4	17·9	14·1	16·3	15·2	15·4	39·7	33·2	29·5
Other	27·6	24·4	22·4	20·6	18·8	22·9	48·2	43·2	45·3
Total United Kingdom exports †	130·1	113·1	101·8	109·3	104·4	124·0	239·4	217·5	225·8
Re-exports	1·3	1·1	1·1	17·0	10·5	8·7	18·3	11·6	9·8

* Export List Groups III C, D, E, F, G and S. † Including animals, not for food, and parcel post.

Imports

MONTHLY AVERAGES OR CALENDAR MONTHS — £ million

	Sterling Area			Non-Sterling Area			Total		
	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952	1st Quarter 1952	April 1952	May 1952
Food, drink and tobacco	42·6	43·4	46·2	70·5	72·7	68·7	113·1	116·1	114·9
Raw materials	61·3	69·3	64·0	73·2	64·9	61·0	134·5	134·2	125·0
Manufactures:—									
Metals and machinery*	6·9	5·6	6·3	27·9	32·4	36·4	34·8	38·0	42·7
Other manufactures	7·7	6·7	6·4	36·5	29·3	30·4	44·2	36·0	36·8
Total imports†	119·5	125·6	123·6	208·6	199·9	196·8	328·1	325·5	320·4

* Import List Groups III C, D and G. † Including animals, not for food, and parcel post.

Note.—These figures are for imports and exports as recorded in the Trade Accounts. They differ from the figures entering into our Balance of Payments mainly because recorded imports (valued c.i.f.) include insurance and freight paid to United Kingdom residents; there are also significant differences of timing and of coverage between the two sets of figures. The excess of imports (c.i.f.) over exports is not, therefore, the visible trade deficit shown in the Balance of Payments.

Area Pattern of U.K. Trade—(*Continued*)

while imports were slightly greater than in April, although remaining well below the level of the first quarter. April was, of course, a short month. For other Non-Sterling countries, increases occurred in May in exports of metals and engineering products chiefly, although the major part of the improvement in the balance with these countries compared with 1951 was due to a fall in imports of raw materials, such as timber from Finland and raw cotton from Egypt. For the Non-Sterling Area as a whole, the value and volume of exports of metals and engineering products have maintained a high rate of expansion from the level of 1951, and exports of textiles although lower than in 1951, did not fall further in May. There has been little change in imports of food, drink and tobacco from this area, while a big decrease in imports of raw materials has been partly offset by increased imports of iron and steel and machinery.

Trade with the Sterling Area

Total exports to the Sterling Area were lower in May than in April or the average for 1951, although the average for the first five months was 10 per cent. higher than the monthly rate in 1951. Exports of textiles in May were over £10 million less than the 1951 rate, and exports of metals and engineering products, while still higher than the average for 1951, have fallen below the high level of the first quarter of this year. The import restrictions imposed by Sterling Area countries are now having a substantial effect.

The pattern of imports from the Sterling Area has shown much smaller changes than that of exports. Imports in January to May were 2 per cent. greater than in the corresponding period of last year, and 4 per cent. greater than the average of 1951. Compared with January–May 1951, imports of food, drink and tobacco in the first five months this year have increased by 14 per cent., while imports of raw materials have fallen by 6 per cent. and imports of manufactures have increased slightly.

In considering the pattern of our export trade with different areas it is well to bear in mind that the general level of export prices so far this year has been above the average for last year, the fall in textile prices being more than offset by higher prices for other goods.

Increases in Aluminium Scrap Prices

THE Minister of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, has made an order increasing the maximum prices of aluminium scrap from July 14. This follows the increased price of virgin aluminium which came into effect on July 1.

Subject to certain additions which the Order permits in respect of bagging and special packing and for delivery at consumers' premises, the maximum prices are as follows :—

	Price	
	New	*Old*
	£	£
New pure aluminium scrap being :—		
(a) foil scrap for flake powder	159	156
(b) other than (a) above	126	123
Old rolled or extruded pure aluminium scrap... ...	115	112
Clear aluminium alloy scrap	109	107
Aluminium alloy turnings	81	79
New pure plain aluminium foil stock scrap, as specified in Article (1) of the Order	152	149
Aluminium Scrap and Aluminium Alloy scrap other than the six specified above...	In proportion	

Copies of the new order, The Aluminium Scrap Prices (No. 2) Order 1952 (S.I. 1952, No. 1300) are obtainable, price 2d. (by post, 3½d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Colours for Children's Dresswear

THE British Colour Council, 13 Portman Square, London, W.1, have issued *Colours for Children*, 1953, which includes colours for home and export for knitwear, wool (top coats, suits and dresses), rayon (dress and blouse colours for children of school age and 'teen age), and cotton (dresses, blouses and skirts).

In addition to the production of regular ranges of colours for children's wear, the British Colour Council are continually engaged on research into colours, not with the idea of dictating on colour matters, but mainly with the object of simplifying and making for economy in dyeing, manufacturing, and stock control.

Distribution of German Enemy Property

THE Distribution of German Enemy Property Act 1952, which became law on June 26, modifies the statutory conditions governing claims in respect of the following German "non-Reich" sterling bonds, viz. :

Enfaced bonds of the City of Saarbruecken 6 per cent. Sterling Loan of 1928.

Any bonds of the :—

Potash Syndicate of Germany 25 year Sinking Fund Gold Loan.
City of Berlin 6 per cent. Sterling Loan, 1927.
City of Cologne 6 per cent. Sterling Loan, 1928.
City of Dresden 5½ per cent. Sterling Loan of 1927.
City of Munich 6 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
State of Hamburg 6 per cent. Sterling Loan of 1926.
Hamburg Waterworks 6 per cent. Sterling Loan.
The Free State of Saxony 6 per cent. 25 year Sterling Bonds of 1927.
Province of Westphalia 7 per cent. Sterling Loan of 1926.
Prussian Electric Company 6 per cent. 25 year Sterling Bonds.

The Act removes the former condition requiring British ownership of these bonds at September 3, 1939, to be established additionally to the requirement of British ownership at November 7, 1951.

The administrator of German Enemy Property is now authorized to accept claims on this basis in respect of German enemy debts arising out of the bonds listed above ; these claims should be made on Part I of Form D.G.E.P.C.

He is also now authorized to accept claims arising out of Unenfaced bonds of the Germany External Loan 1924 (Dawes), German Government International 5½ per cent. Loan 1930 (Young), and City of Saarbruecken 6 per cent. Sterling Loan of 1928 ; these claims should be made on Part II of Form D.G.E.P.C. Claims arising out of these bonds will only rank in the distribution if the bonds were in British ownership at September 3, 1939, as well as at November 7, 1951.

Claim forms can be obtained, on application, from the Administrator of German Enemy Property, Branch X, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. Persons who have already applied for forms should receive them within a week. Claims must be made to the Administrator by October 31, 1952.

Seasonal Quotas for Horticultural Produce

THE President of the Board of Trade announced on April 10 that he was examining, in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Minister of Food, the arrangements for operating seasonal quotas for imports of horticultural produce.

This examination has now been completed and one decision resulting from it was announced on May 28, namely that for dry bulb onions, specific licences will be issued during the restricted period in place of the former block licences. In the case of the other commodities concerned, it has been decided that in order to maintain the necessary flexibility and to adjust imports at short notice in the light of market conditions, the block licensing system must be maintained ; attention has been directed to a number of detailed improvements for ensuring that actual imports tally more closely with the overall amount of the quota.

The new arrangements provide for prompter and more accurate assessment of the volume of imports moving, for arrangements to allow more effectively for the volume of goods in transit when the quota is nearing completion, and for speeding up the machinery for the withdrawal of licences at the appropriate time. In dealing with perishable produce of a highly seasonal nature, complete accuracy cannot be guaranteed, but the Departments concerned are satisfied that the new arrangements will secure a reasonable approximation between the amounts of quotas and the actual arrivals.

The recent examination has been concerned with the problem of securing the most accurate fulfilment of whatever quota may have been decided on. It has, however, also been decided that should it at any time become necessary, in the light of market conditions or prospects, to vary either the restricted periods or quotas provisionally fixed at the beginning of each year, full details of the adjustment will be published.

Cotton Output and Employment

Production Again Lower in May

IN ALL the main sections of the cotton industry there were further reductions in output per working day in May compared with April. Production of all types of single yarn fell 4 per cent., of doubled cotton yarn 3 per cent., and of cotton and rayon cloth 5 per cent. Yarn production, however, increased slightly in the last two weeks of the month, and the latest figure for production of all types of single yarn, in the week ending June 21, was again slightly higher at 13·90 million lbs.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages; *million lbs.* for yarn and *million linear yards* for cloth.)

	Single Yarn (*a*)						Doubled Cotton Yarn			Weaving			
	Cotton (excluding waste yarns)				Cotton(*b*) Waste Yarns	Spun Rayon Yarns and Mixture Yarns incl. Waste				Cloth Produced		Yarn Consumed	
	Up to 26's	27's to 80's	Over 80's	Total			Up to 26's	Over 26's	Total	Cotton	Rayon(*c*) and Mixtures	Cotton and Waste	Rayon(*c*)
1949 ...	9·53	5·82	0·44	15·80	1·86	1·37	2·85	1·80	4·64	38·5	11·3	12·83	3·34
1950 ...	10·08	5·92	0·40	16·40	1·94	1·89	3·07	1·89	4·96	40·8	13·6	13·65	4·12
1951 ...	10·46	5·75	0·42	16·63	1·98	2·10	3·34	1·93	5·27	42·3	14·6	14·10	4·47
1951													
May ...	10·28	5·90	0·44	16·62	1·93	2·09	3·25	1·95	5·20	43·0	14·8	14·17	4·47
June ...	10·45	5·71	0·43	16·59	2·09	2·13	3·38	2·02	5·40	45·4	15·5	15·06	4·76
July ...	10·21	5·32	0·34	15·87	1·88	1·94	3·30	1·87	5·17	35·4	12·4	12·29	3·89
August ...	9·83	5·66	0·42	15·91	1·84	2·12	3·05	1·73	4·78	41·9	14·7	13·88	4·44
September	10·75	5·53	0·41	16·69	1·98	2·14	3·49	1·96	5·45	41·5	14·7	13·98	4·54
October	11·48	6·16	0·45	18·09	2·13	2·26	3·66	2·04	5·70	46·8	15·8	15·39	4·92
November	11·56	6·26	0·44	18·26	2·11	2·19	3·70	2·04	5·74	46·9	15·9	15·40	4·87
December	9·46	5·16	0·40	15·02	1·73	1·64	3·07	1·65	4·72	37·3	12·4	12·30	3·87
1952													
January	10·28	5·49	0·44	16·21	1·86	1·86	3·38	1·69	5·07	41·2	14·0	13·26	4·28
February	9·66	5·08	0·42	15·16	1·79	1·81	3·23	1·57	4·80	41·4	14·1	13·25	4·38
March ...	8·14	3·99	0·32	12·45	1·73	1·77	2·90	1·24	4·14	39·8	13·0	12·42	4·01
April ...	6·48	2·78	0·23	9·49	1·37	1·34	2·57	0·89	3·46	31·9	10·4	10·00	3·19
May ...	6·76	2·69	0·21	9·66	1·55	1·36	2·77	0·86	3·63	31·9	10·9	10·22	3·28

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry.
(*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
(*c*) Including synthetic fibres.

Employment and Machine Activity

	Number Actually at Work at the End of the Period (*a*)								Machine Activity—Weekly Averages						
	Spinning and Doubling					Weaving			Single Yarn Spindles Running				Doubling Spindles		Weaving
	Males	Females	Spinning	Doubling	Total	Males	Females	Total	Mule	Ring	Total Mule Equivalent	*Per cent. of No. in Running Mills*	No. Running on Cotton	*Per cent. of No. in Running Mills*	Looms Running
	Thousands								Million	Million	Million	*Per cent.*	Million	*Per cent.*	Thousands
1949 ...	56·0	89·0	115·9	29·1	145·0	50·0	87·8	137·8	15·2	7·7	26·8	*79*	2·66	*79*	290
1950 ...	56·8	91·8	118·7	29·9	148·6	52·6	91·6	144·2	15·2	8·2	27·5	*81*	2·75	*80*	305
1951 ...	57·1	94·0	121·5	29·6	151·1	53·4	91·9	145·3	15·0	8·6	27·8	*83*	2·80	*82*	312
1951															
May ...	56·9	93·5	120·1	30·3	150·4	53·2	92·6	145·8	15·4	8·8	28·6	*85*	2·92	*85*	324
June ...	56·8	93·3	119·8	30·3	150·1	53·3	92·5	145·8	14·5	8·5	27·2	*81*	2·87	*84*	324
July ...	51·2	81·7	105·9	27·0	132·9	37·9	62·5	100·4	13·4	7·8	25·0	*75*	2·64	*77*	253
August ...	56·5	92·2	118·8	29·9	148·7	53·3	92·4	145·7	14·5	8·0	26·5	*79*	2·51	*73*	307
September	57·1	94·5	121·2	30·4	151·6	53·5	93·0	146·5	15·4	8·9	28·7	*86*	2·91	*85*	321
October	57·4	95·1	122·2	30·3	152·5	53·8	93·4	147·2	15·5	9·1	29·1	*87*	2·88	*85*	328
November	57·8	96·0	123·4	30·4	153·8	53·6	93·3	146·9	15·6	9·2	29·4	*87*	2·86	*85*	329
December	57·1	94·0	121·5	29·6	151·1	53·4	91·9	145·3	14·6	8·3	27·0	*81*	2·53	*76*	285
1952															
January	55·0	88·9	115·5	28·4	143·9	51·8	88·8	140·5	15·1	8·8	28·2	*84*	2·70	*81*	309
February	49·8	79·2	103·6	25·4	129·0	50·7	86·5	137·2	13·8	8·2	26·2	*78*	2·53	*76*	299
March ...	46·6	73·6	96·6	23·6	120·2	48·2	83·1	131·3	11·9	7·6	23·3	*69*	2·27	*68*	288
April ...	43·5	67·1	90·9	19·6	110·5	46·2	77·9	124·0	9·3	6·4	18·9	*56*	1·84	*56*	252
May ...	40·7	63·3	85·1	18·9	104·0	43·5	72·3	115·7	8·3	6·2	17·5	*52*	1·70	*52*	248

For definitions see the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 1, 1945.
(*a*) Figures for December and the year 1951 relate to the week ended December 22, as being the last week of normal attendance owing to the holidays, and not to the end of the period; similarly, figures for June 1951 relate to the week ended June 16, the year 1950 to the week ended December 16, and the year 1949 to the week ended December 17.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Wholesale Prices in June

THE DECLINE in the basic materials index which has been commented on for the last six months, continued between May and June with a fall of 1.5 per cent. The fall in this index since November 1951 is now 12.3 per cent. and since the peak in March 1951, is 27.5 per cent. The decline in June is mainly accounted for by decreases in the prices of zinc, lead, raw cotton, raw jute, sisal, hessian and tarpaulin cloth, and timber. The price of lead, though less on the average than in May, turned upward at the end of June. The price decreases were offset to a considerable extent by increases in the prices of copper, hides and skins, and raw wool. The rise in copper occurred late in the month and so did not exert its full effect on the index figure for June.

The index for materials used in mechanical engineering remained almost unchanged but the corresponding electrical machinery index, which fell slightly the month before, resumed its previous upward movement—mainly because of the rise in copper, offset to some extent by the falls in lead and zinc.

In the output price series, the boots and shoes index was again lower (it is now approximately at the level of February 1951), and falls were also recorded in respect of hosiery, carpets, and canvas goods and sacks. An index for gramophone records is published for the first time this month.

Among the commodity price index numbers, in addition to those already mentioned, appreciable reductions were shown by jute yarn, jute piece-goods and shellac. Rubber and tin show small increases. One new commodity index is published this month, for disinfectants.

Use of the Index Numbers for adjusting contract prices

In the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 8 1951 (page 1180), reference was made to this use of the index numbers, and in particular to the difficulties which might result from the disappearance of the old series of index numbers based on average prices in 1930. After considering the representations made to them concerning outstanding commitments, the Board have decided to continue for a limited period beyond the end of 1952 publication of some of these index numbers, including the Intermediate Products Index and the Iron and Steel Index. In no case, however, is it intended to continue publication beyond the end of 1955, and difficulties may arise if any new contracts are based on the old series of index numbers.

Price Index Numbers of Materials for Industry—June 30, 1949=100

(Averages of daily or weekly prices throughout the month)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Basic materials (excluding fuel) for non-food manufacturing industry	1949							98·5	98·4	101·4	108·3	111·6	112·6	
	1950	117·0	117·0	117·8	129·3	125·2	126·6	132·1	138·8	156·5	162·1	173·4	176·7	138·6
	1951	197·5	209·3	220·4	209·1	201·8	193·0	187·6	179·4	176·8	182·0	182·2	180·9	193·3
	1952	181·5	177·0	169·6	164·7	162·1	159·7•							
Materials used in mechanical engineering industries	1949							99·5	100·0	101·8	105·2	105·7	105·2	
	1950	105·6	105·8	105·7	106·4	109·2	111·6	113·4	115·3	117·6	119·3	123·4	125·6	113·2
	1951	127·1	126·6	128·3	130·4	130·8	131·2	131·4	137·1	142·5	142·2	142·0	142·6	134·3
	1952	143·2	143·6	152·2	152·6	151·7	151·7							
Materials used in the electrical machinery industry	1949							98·9	99·5	102·7	108·9	110·3	109·6	
	1950	109·9	110·1	109·8	111·5	115·9	120·4	122·4	124·3	129·0	131·5	136·8	142·2	122·0
	1951	143·5	142·0	143·1	147·8	149·6	151·9	152·8	156·4	159·3	158·9	158·8	159·0	151·9
	1952	160·0	160·2	165·4	166·3	165·5	167·6							
Building and civil engineering materials	1949							100·2	100·5	101·1	103·0	102·8	102·5	
	1950	102·6	102·7	102·3	101·9	103·3	104·8	106·6	107·5	109·4	110·2	110·8	111·1	106·1
	1951	112·2	113·4	117·8	123·2	125·8	126·7	129·1	131·2	131·7	131·4	131·8	132·5	125·6
	1952	134·4	134·8	136·8	137·3	134·9	134·5•							
House building materials	1949							100·5	100·6	101·0	103·1	102·8	102·7	
	1950	102·6	102·4	102·1	101·5	102·9	104·0	106·4	106·9	108·2	108·4	108·3	108·5	105·2
	1951	109·9	111·1	116·7	122·0	124·7	125·3	127·0	128·0	127·6	127·5	127·7	127·9	123·0
	1952	130·0	131·4	132·9	133·4	131·8	131·9							

• Provisional figure.

Price Index Numbers of Industrial Output—June 30, 1949=100

(Averages of daily or weekly prices throughout the month)

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
10	Coal	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·2	
		1950	100·2	100·3	100·2	100·3	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·2	100·2	101·0	101·3	100·3
		1951	101·3	108·9	109·0	110·4	110·0	108·9	108·9	108·9	109·4	109·6	110·9	121·6	109·8
		1952	122·1	122·6	122·8	122·8	121·1•	121·2•							
21/1	Electrical porcelain	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
		1951	101·5	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	113·9
		1952	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0							
21/2	China and Earthenware	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·2	100·2	100·2	
		1950	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·6	100·6	101·3	101·5	101·5	103·0	103·0	103·0	103·1	101·5
		1951	103·7	103·7	104·4	106·4	112·8	115·4	116·0	117·5	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	113·3
		1952	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·3	120·3	120·3							
31/3	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1949							99·4	99·4	99·4	99·5	99·1	100·3	
		1950	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·7	101·6	101·6	103·0	104·0	104·1	105·7	109·5	110·8	103·6
		1951	116·6	118·6	120·8	122·9	123·3	124·4	131·3	132·4	133·5	133·9	133·4	133·4	127·0
		1952	133·7	133·7	133·6	133·5	132·8	131·6							
31/4	General chemicals	1949							100·0	100·1	100·6	101·5	101·5	101·6	
		1950	105·2	105·2	105·2	107·5	109·5	110·5	110·7	110·8	110·9	111·2	111·5	112·4	109·2
		1951	113·0	113·7	113·9	121·8	125·3	125·7	127·2	127·4	127·6	130·2	130·4	131·0	124·4
		1952	134·9	137·0	138·5	138·7	138·5†	138·3							
40 and 41	Blast furnaces and iron and steel melting and rolling	1949							99·8	99·8	99·8	99·8	100·1	100·1	
		1950	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·3	100·4	100·7	100·8	100·8	100·8	101·6	101·6	100·6
		1951	102·8	103·4	106·8	106·8	106·8	106·8	106·8	118·0	125·3	125·3	125·3	125·3	113·3
		1952	125·3	127·1	142·6	142·6	142·6	142·6							
43/1	Iron and steel—sheets	1949							100·0	99·4	98·8	98·9	100·2	100·2	
		1950	100·3	100·3	100·3	100·3	100·5	101·3	101·7	102·1	103·1	103·3	103·3	103·3	101·7
		1951	103·3	104·1	106·1	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·9	118·1	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0	113·1
		1952	125·0	126·8	139·6	139·6	139·6	138·1							

• Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

(Continued on next page)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers :—Price Index of Industrial Output—(*Continued*)

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
43/2	Iron and steel—tinplate	1949							100·0	100·0	100·6	103·2	103·1	101·9	
		1950	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	102·0	102·0	102·0	100·9
		1951	105·1	106·6	108·3	114·9	114·9	114·9	114·1	124·2	131·0	125·4	125·4	125·4	117·6
		1952	126·7	129·3	137·9	137·7	137·7	137·7							
44	Iron and steel—tubes	1949							100·0	99·5	99·4	99·5	100·1	100·2	
		1950	100·3	100·4	100·5	100·6	100·7	101·1	101·3	101·6	101·9	102·0	102·0	102·0	101·2
		1951	102·0	102·6	104·2	104·3	104·3	104·3	104·3	112·7	118·1	118·1	118·1	118·1	109·2
		1952	118·1	119·4	130·9	130·9	130·8	130·5							
90/2	Cutlery	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·4	100·5	
		1950	100·7	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·4	101·4	101·6	101·4
		1951	103·4	106·0	109·6	109·7	110·0	110·7	110·7	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	110·0
		1952	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9							
94/1	Domestic hollow-ware	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·1	102·9	
		1950	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	103·5	103·6	103·5	105·0	105·5	106·7	103·6
		1951	107·3	112·0	112·9	113·5	114·1	114·6	114·6	115·1	119·6	121·6	124·5	124·5	116·2
		1952	124·6	130·7	132·9	133·3	134·9	134·7*							
103/1	Gramophone records	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·2	101·9	
		1950	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·6	101·6	101·6	101·6	101·6	102·1	101·8
		1951	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	111·5	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	110·6
		1952	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6							
111	Cotton weaving	1949						100·0				109·2			
		1950		130·4				126·3				145·3			
		1951		178·3				194·4	183·9	176·0	171·4	169·9	178·9	176·8	
		1952	167·8	152·6	144·8	140·3	136·0	134·2							
113	Rayon production	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·7	114·7	114·7	114·7	103·6
		1951	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5
		1952	130·5	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1							
116	Hosiery, and other knitted goods	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	98·8	98·7	98·7	
		1950	98·7	103·0	104·2	108·0	108·0	107·0	106·9	108·9	108·8	109·2	111·2	117·6	107·5
		1951	121·2	125·3	133·0	139·5	144·7	148·8	147·0	147·1	145·9	142·4	136·9	133·1	138·7
		1952	126·8	122·5	119·5	116·5	113·5†	110·8*							
119	Lace	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	101·5	101·6	
		1950	101·9	102·1	104·1	108·1	108·4	107·0	107·5	108·6	109·3	112·3	113·9	122·6	108·5
		1951	124·7	127·2	128·8	131·7	136·0	138·6	140·7	137·4	135·2	136·0	136·0	136·0	134·2
		1952	135·9	134·4	133·6	129·2	128·0	128·0*							
120	Carpets	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·4	104·3	
		1950	104·3	119·4	119·4	119·4	119·4	129·1	136·6	136·6	136·6	137·0	157·0	157·0	131·1
		1951	157·0	157·0	181·2	184·7	184·7	184·7	184·7	184·7	172·0	154·2	154·2	154·2	171·1
		1952	154·2	154·2	154·2	154·2	154·2	142·4							
122/1	Canvas goods and sacks	1949							100·0	100·0	100·5	101·3	101·3	103·9	
		1950	114·1	115·6	116·1	116·2	116·2	116·3	116·6	117·3	118·3	119·2	121·7	123·9	117·6
		1951	138·1	140·9	141·5	144·0	153·7	174·1	174·6	174·2	174·2	173·6	174·6	175·4	161·7
		1952	175·3	174·4	173·7	148·5	148·3	128·4							
140 141, 142 and 147/1, /2, /3	Made-up clothing	1949							100·2	100·2	100·2	99·5	99·6	99·7	
		1950	99·5	99·5	99·7	99·7	99·7	100·2	100·4	100·7	101·7	102·6	103·6	104·6	101·0
		1951	106·1	107·9	109·5	112·1	115·4	118·2	120·9	122·0	122·3	121·5	121·9	121·1	116·6
		1952	118·9	117·4	115·7	113·2	110·3	109·4*							
148	Boots, shoes, slippers and clogs (excluding rubber)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·2	100·5	100·6	
		1950	101·5	102·6	103·6	104·4	105·0	106·2	106·7	107·1	107·6	109·0	111·6	113·0	106·6
		1951	116·6	121·3	125·0	129·4	132·5	134·9	137·5	137·7	137·0	135·9	135·6	134·5	131·5
		1952	132·8	131·7	129·8	126·2	122·7	121·2*							
163	Brewing	1950								92·2	92·0	91·8	91·8	91·7	
		1951	92·0	91·9	91·8	91·6	95·3	95·2	95·6	96·0	95·9	95·9	96·0	96·1	94·5
		1952	96·8	97·5	97·6	97·6									
169	Tobacco	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·0
		1951	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	101·0	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	101·0
		1952	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4							
170/2	Joinery	1951	100·2	102·4	108·1	122·7	123·5	123·6	123·9	124·8	124·8	125·6	125·3	125·2	119·2
		1952	125·2	129·3	128·4	127·1	125·8	125·8*							
181	Wallpaper	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	109·2	117·9	117·9	103·8
		1951	117·9	117·9	117·9	117·9	126·2	135·0	135·0	131·9	129·3	129·3	129·3	132·1	126·6
		1952	134·1	134·7	133·1	131·8	131·8	131·8							
183/2	Manufactured stationery	1949							100·0	100·0	97·0	97·0	96·0	96·0	
		1950	95·5	101·1	101·0	101·0	100·0	100·4	104·6	105·7	105·7	117·2	119·9	119·9	104·0
		1951	136·2	141·6	141·6	160·8	162·8	164·3	166·4	166·4	166·4	166·4	166·1	166·1	158·7
		1952	166·1	166·1	165·6	165·6	165·5	156·5							
190/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	106·2	
		1950	109·6	110·4	110·5	110·5	110·5	114·7	124·4	124·4	124·2	145·1	145·8	145·8	123·0
		1951	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7
		1952	179·7	179·7	179·7	166·7	165·8	165·8							
192	Brushes and brooms	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·9	99·6	
		1950	99·6	100·6	101·3	101·3	101·1	101·0	101·0	101·6	103·1	103·1	107·1	109·9	102·6
		1951	111·6	119·2	132·1	133·5	136·4	142·0	143·0	145·3	145·2	144·6	142·6	142·3	136·5
		1952	142·5	141·4	141·0	137·1	135·7	133·6							
193/2	Sports requisites	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	105·1	105·6	106·4	111·1	102·9
		1951	111·1	118·5	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·9	121·6	121·2	121·2	119·3	119·6
		1952	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4							
199/2	Photographic paper and films, etc.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·8	108·7	
		1950	109·3	109·8	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	112·2	111·1
		1951	112·4	112·4	116·2	119·1	119·2	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·6	118·6	119·3	119·3	117·6
		1952	119·3	119·3	119·3	118·3	118·3	118·3							

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

Commodity Price Index Numbers—June 30, 1949=100

(Averages of daily or weekly prices throughout the month)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
RAW MATERIALS														
TEXTILES														
Cotton, raw	1949							100·2	101·5	108·4	121·4	125·7	128·1	
	1950	130·8	135·0	135·8	137·8	138·7	141·4	149·6	158·1	164·2	180·6	196·5	213·1	156·8
	1951	232·6	239·9	241·5	244·7	248·1	245·7	213·6	204·6	197·5	186·6	210·6	213·1	223·2
	1952	212·2	201·1	186·1	179·1	174·3	165·9							
American type only	1949							100·0	100·0	107·9	124·6	126·8	127·9	
	1950	129·8	133·0	134·7	134·0	135·6	139·9	149·4	159·7	168·5	175·4	182·6	199·2	153·5
	1951	204·7	204·7	204·7	220·5	227·3	225·4	190·7	179·8	177·2	171·2	186·7	197·2	199·2
	1952	195·5	184·4	176·5	175·9	171·7	169·4							
Egyptian type only	1949							100·5	103·1	108·9	117·8	124·4	128·4	
	1950	132·0	137·3	137·0	141·9	142·0	143·0	149·8	156·3	159·3	186·5	211·9	228·7	160·5
	1951	263·6	279·1	282·5	271·6	271·3	268·3	239·1	232·2	220·1	203·7	237·2	230·8	250·0
	1952	230·7	219·6	196·9	182·7	177·1	162·0							
Jute, raw, "Mill Firsts," price in the U.K. ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·9	127·9	
	1950	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9
	1951	179·2	182·7	182·7	182·7	186·3	219·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	215·6
	1952	239·1	239·1	239·1	180·2	184·4	144·1							
Silk, raw, delivered mill	1949							100·0	100·0	135·5	138·6	139·2	138·7	
	1950	134·1	135·5	131·5	130·1	132·1	130·7	131·1	183·1	179·9	183·3	192·4	202·7	155·5
	1951	215·8	257·8	266·4	235·4	204·3	195·5	188·3	178·6	200·8	208·7	204·9	206·8	213·6
	1952	206·5	211·4	206·8	203·4	203·5	204·9							
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 grade, c.i.f. London ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	104·4	122·4	122·4	
	1950	136·6	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	147·5	168·0	180·3	188·1	208·3	156·8
	1951	225·9	243·4	260·7	270·7	268·0	267·7	267·7	267·7	261·2	245·5	232·6	232·8	253·7
	1952	237·1	251·3	251·3	221·1	171·8	156·3							
Wool, raw	1949							99·2	99·2	102·1	115·3	127·1	126·7	
	1950	147·6	140·6	145·0	155·2	167·6	161·9	175·2	175·2	202·0	256·6	277·4	285·3	195·6
	1951	361·6	375·6	413·0	332·2	297·2	218·0	213·4	166·5	142·6	133·3	163·1	160·1	252·3
	1952	150·3	142·6	126·5	125·6	141·6	146·8							
coarse Crossbred only	1949							99·2	99·2	118·2	132·6	164·8	152·8	
	1950	180·8	165·2	178·8	189·1	206·3	201·6	224·0	224·0	408·2	398·5	429·0	441·6	270·2
	1951	551·9	569·5	638·1	516·8	439·6	329·6	308·2	234·2	210·4	246·0	225·8	220·7	374·2
	1952	209·2	205·9	168·8	167·6	179·6	187·0							
fine Crossbred only	1949							98·9	98·9	109·9	123·2	133·5	135·4	
	1950	157·8	142·6	144·1	162·6	176·0	182·4	175·7	175·7	277·8	276·4	305·2	312·7	205·7
	1951	420·4	434·8	493·7	393·0	331·1	252·7	239·7	184·1	164·8	203·5	179·5	168·8	285·3
	1952	158·8	148·3	131·3	126·2	143·2	147·6							
Merino only, delivered U.K.	1949							99·3	99·3	98·8	109·6	116·5	118·2	
	1950	137·4	134·0	137·5	144·7	156·4	151·4	162·7	162·7	224·1	217·8	235·2	241·6	175·5
	1951	302·5	315·6	343·2	282·7	255·8	184·9	186·1	146·0	121·7	164·4	144·5	144·5	216·0
	1952	134·7	126·4	115·8	116·9	133·9	138·2							
OTHER RAW MATERIALS														
Hides and skins	1949							99·9	99·5	99·9	101·2	103·7	103·0	
	1950	111·6	110·3	110·7	111·6	116·7	116·3	116·8	128·1	145·5	145·5	157·8	176·9	129·0
	1951	209·0	214·4	225·9	201·8	176·6	176·2	158·5	125·3	133·1	146·8	132·6	122·6	167·6
	1952	124·0	115·7	94·9	86·1	83·2	95·0							
imported only, c.i.f. U.K. ports	1949							99·8	99·4	99·6	101·5	104·6	105·0	
	1950	111·2	108·9	109·3	107·4	114·1	113·5	108·9	121·2	141·3	140·7	150·5	171·6	124·9
	1951	195·7	211·1	221·4	198·0	175·1	175·7	161·6	131·8	133·0	148·4	134·3	122·0	167·3
	1952	124·8	116·7	96·8	87·5	81·5	91·8							
native only	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	112·8	115·2	115·2	125·6	125·6	125·6	143·4	151·5	159·7	161·5	182·2	194·4	142·7
	1951	214·6	225·5	241·0	214·6	181·9	178·2	148·2	103·7	133·7	141·2	126·9	124·5	149·5
	1952	121·1	112·3	88·2	81·4	88·8	105·6							
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex works	1949							92·0	92·0	84·0	84·0	84·0	84·0	
	1950	84·0	84·0	88·0	88·0	88·0	89·3	89·3	89·3	89·3	89·3	90·7	90·7	88·3
	1951	90·7	96·0	105·6	106·7	111·8	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·4	112·6
	1952	126·7	126·7	126·7	125·4	123·3	123·3							
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3
	1951	101·3	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	109·7
	1952	110·5	110·5	110·5	107·5	102·3	102·3							
Pyrites, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	98·1	98·1	98·1	
	1950	117·9	117·9	117·9	116·7	116·7	116·7	117·3	117·3	117·3	129·2	129·2	129·2	120·3
	1951	136·2	136·2	136·2	136·2	136·2	136·2	204·3	204·3	204·3	204·3	204·3	204·3	170·2
	1952	204·3	204·3	204·3	190·1	190·1	190·1							
Rosin gum, W.W., ex wharf	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	104·5	125·6	129·8	
	1950	128·8	129·6	128·7	128·3	127·0	124·9	122·1	136·5	145·4	147·8	149·5	151·9	135·0
	1951	160·5	170·1	172·2	172·2	172·2	172·2	166·5	163·5	166·1	168·0	169·6	169·6	168·6
	1952	169·6	169·6	169·6	168·9	161·3	154·1							
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S., one month future ...	1949							102·5	102·2	114·7	127·7	131·9	141·2	
	1950	147·4	154·5	158·1	191·0	229·7	244·5	298·2	412·4	441·9	491·0	605·4	521·0	324·6
	1951	573·0	660·2	644·9	568·4	451·2	441·1	445·6	439·0	473·1	455·2	431·1	406·2	499·1
	1952	402·6	354·5	328·7	320·4	262·0	263·2							
Shellac, F.O., T.N., pure, ex wharf	1949							99·4	95·8	95·5	104·9	104·1	101·2	
	1950	100·1	97·6	90·2	74·1	74·6	76·0	80·9	99·6	97·9	98·4	99·9	105·7	91·2
	1951	125·1	128·4	117·7	113·5	110·1	113·2	110·4	115·6	118·0	115·4	111·7	105·5	115·4
	1952	98·7	85·8	72·2	65·1	59·8	56·4							
Sulphur, crude, delivered works (excluding loading charges)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
	1951	146·9	146·9	146·9	146·9	146·9	146·9	202·6	202·6	202·8	202·8	202·8	202·8	174·9
	1952	202·8	202·8	202·8	190·5	190·5	190·5							

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Timber, imported hardwood	1951				136·5	137·8	144·6	149·1	150·5	151·6	151·9	151·6	150·6	
	1952	147·4	143·4	142·6	142·1	141·5	137·0							
Timber, imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	98·2
	1951	95·1	95·1	142·0	145·6	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	143·6
	1952	168·2	168·2	168·2	168·0	163·3	151·8							
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex works	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	117·2
	1951	120·7	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	135·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	133·5
	1952	134·5	134·5	134·5	123·1	103·5	103·5							
Woodpulp for paper making, c.i.f. East Coast	1949							81·4	80·8	80·8	66·1	66·1	66·1	
	1950	66·1	66·1	66·1	68·7	76·8	78·5	85·5	96·0	101·3	118·4	133·0	137·7	91·2
	1951	150·5	182·2	182·7	210·9	211·7	221·9	218·8	220·9	225·2	224·4	223·9	220·6	208·9
	1952	229·5	200·6	201·1	183·1	176·7	164·9†							
MANUFACTURES														
METALS														
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	1949							100·0	101·8	109·7	124·4	124·4	124·4	
	1950	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	131·0	133·3	133·3	126·5
	1951	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8
	1952	164·4	164·4	164·4	171·1	171·1	171·1							
Brass, ingot 60/40 (B.S.S. 249), delivered	1949							96·7	104·0	128·5	162·7	163·4	150·6	
	1950	154·3	156·6	154·3	162·2	209·0	238·7	250·0	256·0	281·4	300·7	363·8	425·7	246·1
	1951	429·3	376·2	3n0·0	415·1	443·4	443·4	440·6	432·1	426·4	424·5	424·5	417·5	421·1
	1952	415·1	415·1	415·1	417·9	418·9	420·3							
Copper, H.C. electrolytic, delivered	1949							94·4	91·5	99·8	119·2	129·1	130·2	
	1950	130·2	130·2	130·2	133·3	140·8	156·0	158·3	159·2	171·9	171·9	171·9	171·9	152·2
	1951	171·9	171·9	171·9	178·5	183·3	199·2	199·2	199·2	195·6	193·2	193·2	193·2	187·5
	1952	193·2	193·2	193·2	196·6	196·6	219·3							
Lead, soft foreign pig, delivered	1949							99·3	105·6	119·0	134·7	124·6	118·3	
	1950	118·3	118·3	108·0	103·6	114·2	115·6	113·1	125·3	153·2	156·1	165·0	165·0	129·5
	1951	165·9	165·9	165·9	194·2	195·1	195·1	209·3	219·5	219·5	213·4	213·4	213·4	197·5
	1952	213·4	207·3	203·5	198·6	167·6	159·4							
Nickel, refined, delivered	1949							100·0	100·0	114·5	143·5	143·5	143·5	
	1950	143·5	143·5	143·5	143·5	143·5	172·3	172·3	172·3	172·3	172·3	172·3	179·0	160·9
	1951	181·3	181·3	181·3	181·3	185·5	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	194·1
	1952	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7							
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	1949							100·0	100·0	106·4	131·6	124·7	106·7	
	1950	105·5	105·4	105·2	103·8	104·7	105·8	119·2	134·4	137·3	154·3	189·2	203·4	130·7
	1951	216·5	253·9	233·3	211·5	199·9	171·3	154·7	152·7	166·7	178·1	176·5	162·3	189·6
	1952	169·8	173·0	171·0	169·3	169·1	171·0							
Zinc, good ordinary brand, delivered	1949							85·5	81·4	91·2	106·6	110·6	109·6	
	1950	111·6	109·6	111·4	118·9	132·3	189·9	163·5	163·5	183·1	193·6	193·6	193·6	152·9
	1951	193·6	193·6	193·6	204·7	205·1	205·1	227·5	243·6	243·6	243·6	243·6	243·6	220·1
	1952	243·6	243·6	243·6	243·6	233·7	177·8							
TEXTILES	1949							99·4	95·8	98·7	102·4	107·5	120·9	
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	1950	133·5	154·5	156·5	152·0	149·5	149·4	147·5	164·1	186·7	197·0	193·6	198·3	165·2
	1951	211·1	224·1	240·6	234·0	223·1	204·8	200·4	201·5	208·8	207·8	191·6	192·5	211·7
	1952	178·2	166·7	155·5	144·5	144·1	142·9							
Cotton yarn	1949							100·2	101·2	107·0	114·7	118·1	120·0	
	1950	121·9	125·6	126·3	127·6	128·5	130·5	136·0	141·9	146·5	156·1	172·5	186·6	141·8
	1951	203·6	207·9	211·3	214·6	219·4	219·5	205·5	194·2	180·4	186·1	208·6	207·7	204·9
	1952	201·3	177·4	165·8	158·1	155·2	149·9							
American only	1949							100·0	100·0	107·8	117·7	120·1	121·1	
	1950	122·7	125·8	126·9	127·1	128·9	132·2	139·0	147·2	153·9	159·6	166·6	179·7	142·5
	1951	185·5	186·0	187·1	200·4	209·1	209·4	191·7	179·4	173·5	173·5	191·2	195·4	190·2
	1952	187·9	162·2	157·1	156·5	153·4	152·5							
Egyptian only	1949							100·5	102·5	106·2	111·5	116·1	118·9	
	1950	121·2	125·3	125·6	128·2	128·0	128·7	132·9	136·5	138·8	156·5	178·7	193·6	141·2
	1951	222·3	230·5	216·4	229·2	229·9	229·9	219·6	209·6	187·5	199·2	226·6	220·3	220·1
	1952	215·1	192·1	174·8	159·9	157·1	147·3							
Jute piece-goods, delivered Dundee	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·4	111·6	
	1950	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·3
	1951	141·9	144·0	144·0	144·0	146·2	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	164·4
	1952	178·9	178·9	178·9	149·0	148·0	124·5							
Jute yarn	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·0	
	1950	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7
	1951	152·9	155·5	155·5	155·5	158·1	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	179·5
	1952	196·7	196·7	196·7	158·2	156·9	128·4							
Pressed wool felt	1951	199	230	230	245	245	245	225	212	212	176	186	186	216
	1952	186	186	170	170	156	156							
CHEMICALS														
Acetic acid, B.S.S. 576—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	111·4	111·4	111·4	102·9
	1951	111·4	111·4	111·4	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	166·1
	1952	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3							
Acetone, B.S.S. 509—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·2	101·7
	1951	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	154·2	125·0
	1952	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2							
Aluminium sulphate (14 per cent. Al_2O_3)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·2	103·3	105·1	101·6
	1951	106·8	111·0	111·0	118·6	121·3	121·3	121·3	121·3	121·3	132·7	136·0	136·0	121·5
	1952	136·0	136·0	136·0	134·5	134·5	134·5							
Barium carbonate, precipitated, 98/99 per cent., in powder form	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·6
	1951	109·9	114·1	116·6	116·6	116·6	116·6	116·6	116·6	129·7	129·7	129·7	129·7	120·3
	1952	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6							

† Based on nominal prices.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Barium chloride, fine crystals	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	108·6	108·6	108·6	108·6	108·6	113·7	114·3	114·3	114·3	114·3	114·3	114·3	111·9
	1952	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7							
Benzole, pure, B.S.S. 135—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	110·3	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	118·0
	1951	125·7	125·7	125·7	134·3	138·6	140·4	143·6	143·6	143·6	143·6	143·8	144·3	137·7
	1952	145·7	145·7	159·5	167·1	167·1	167·1							
Butanol, B.S.S. 508—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	98·2	95·9	95·9	95·9	95·9	95·9	101·0	101·0	101·0	98·2
	1951	101·0	101·0	101·0	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	154·1
	1952	171·8	171·8	142·9	140·9	129·8	123·7							
Calcium carbide, B.S.S. 642—1935	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	87·8	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·1
	1951	87·0	87·0	87·0	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	90·3
	1952	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4							
Carbon black	1949							100·0	100·0	117·3	136·4	135·9	135·9	
	1950	134·9	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	141·2	141·2	141·2	136·2
	1951	141·2	141·2	141·2	141·2	141·2	141·2	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	142·1
	1952	145·1	146·1	146·1	146·1	146·1	146·1							
Caustic soda liquor, 100° TW	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	111·6
	1951	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	117·5
	1952	123·6	127·3	127·3	127·3	127·3	127·3							
Dichromate of potash	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·7	104·7	104·7	101·2
	1951	104·7	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·1
	1952	109·5	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·9							
Ethyl alcohol, industrial, B.S.S. 507—1933	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	117·8	117·8	117·8	104·4
	1951	117·8	117·8	117·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	207·6
	1952	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8							
Hydrogen peroxide, 100 vol.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1952	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6							
Liquid chlorine, pure	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	104·2
	1951	107·9	107·9	107·9	107·9	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	113·2
	1952	127·6	130·2	130·5	130·3	130·3	130·3							
Methanol, refined	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	101·4
	1951	105·6	105·6	105·6	105·6	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	108·6
	1952	114·4	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8							
Nitric acid, concentrated, 95/96 per cent.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·2	101·2	101·2	101·2	101·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	102·9
	1951	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	114·1
	1952	120·2	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0							
Phenol	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	104·3
	1951	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	147·6
	1952	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4							
Phosphorus, 99·9 per cent. pure, specific gravity 1·82, melting point 44·1°	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	101·5	101·5	101·5	101·5	101·5	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4	103·8
	1951	113·2	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	122·0	128·7	128·7	120·3
	1952	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7							
Phthalic anhydride	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	114·3
	1951	126·1	136·4	136·4	136·4	136·4	136·4	156·1	159·9	159·9	159·9	159·9	159·9	147·0
	1952	175·4	176·8	183·1	183·1	183·1	183·1							
Pigments and earth colours, inorganic	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	101·3	101·2	
	1950	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·5	100·9	102·2	105·2	107·2	109·0	110·2	103·6
	1951	111·4	111·4	113·8	118·0	119·6	119·6	120·4	122·8	123·3	128·4	128·8	128·8	120·9
	1952	130·7	131·1	130·9	130·2	128·7†	124·7							
Salicylic acid, technical or commercial grade	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	103·0	103·0	103·0	103·0	108·9	108·9	114·8	114·8	114·8	114·8	114·8	114·8	109·9
	1951	126·7	126·7	126·7	138·5	138·5	138·5	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	141·5
	1952	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4							
Soda ash, light (delivered)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	114·2
	1951	120·2	120·2	120·2	120·2	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	122·6
	1952	126·4	131·8	131·8	131·8	131·8	131·8							
Soda ash, light, f.o.r. works	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	114·8
	1951	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·1
	1952	128·0	132·9	132·9	132·9	132·9	132·9							
Sodium cyanide, 96/98 per cent. standard quality	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	104·1	104·1	104·1	104·1	104·1	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	104·7
	1951	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	109·4
	1952	120·2	122·5	122·5	122·5	123·1	123·1							
Sodium sulphide, solid, 60/62 per cent.	1949							102·1	104·7	104·7	104·7	104·7	104·7	
	1950	107·0	107·0	107·0	107·5	108·1	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	108·5
	1951	109·3	109·3	114·4	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	116·7
	1952	129·1	131·4	131·4	131·4	131·4	131·4							
Sulphuric acid, B.O.V.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	111·4	113·4	108·3
	1951	113·4	113·4	113·4	132·0	138·8	138·8	138·8	138·8	138·8	151·7	151·7	151·7	135·1
	1952	151·7	151·7	151·7	146·3	146·3	146·3							

† Revised figure.

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Sulphuric acid, C.O.V. 96 per cent.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	106·1	110·7	104·8
	1951	110·7	110·7	110·7	125·8	131·3	131·3	131·3	131·3	131·3	147·2	147·2	147·2	129·7
	1952	147·2	147·2	147·2	144·3	144·3	144·3							
Sulphuric acid, R.O.V., 94/95 per cent.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	118·1	121·5	110·0
	1951	121·5	121·5	121·5	136·7	151·8	151·8	151·8	151·8	151·8	176·0	176·0	176·0	149·0
	1952	176·0	176·0	176·0	168·4	168·4	168·4							
Titanium dioxide, "Anatase" type	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	119·0	119·0	119·9	119·9	119·9	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	114·8
	1952	113·0	118·0	122·9	122·9	122·9	122·9							
Titanium dioxide, "Rutile" type	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	118·2	118·2	118·2	118·2	118·2	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	114·2
	1952	113·0	117·4	121·6	121·6	121·6	121·6							
Trichlorethylene, metal degreasing	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·1
	1951	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	110·9
	1952	129·6	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3							
Tri-cresyl phosphate	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	110·8	110·8	110·8	110·8	110·8	115·8	120·5	120·5	120·6	121·7	121·7	115·1
	1952	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7							
Urea, technically pure	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	101·5
	1951	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	113·6
	1952	115·6	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5							
PLASTICS MATERIALS														
Cellulose acetate moulding powder (opaque)	1949							91·9	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	
	1950	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	93·1	103·3	117·4	117·4	97·1
	1951	121·0	139·4	139·4	139·4	139·4	139·4	148·8	149·1	148·3	144·3	144·3	144·3	141·4
	1952	144·3	144·3	143·5	141·3	138·6	127·2							
Cellulose acetate sheet, commercial clear transparent	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·1	
	1950	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	109·0	121·4	121·4	109·7
	1951	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	122·6	128·6	127·0	121·4	121·4	122·6
	1952	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4							
Laminated materials, fabric grade	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·8	101·8	101·8	104·3	111·2	111·2	111·2	114·6	114·6	117·1	117·1	121·8	110·7
	1951	133·7	141·0	146·0	146·0	148·0	150·6	164·5	168·8	173·1	177·6	177·2	177·2	158·7
	1952	177·2	177·2	177·2	177·2	174·3	171·2							
Laminated materials, paper grade	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	98·6	98·6	98·6	98·6	100·4	100·4	102·6	105·0	110·6	101·1
	1951	114·5	118·4	123·9	123·9	132·3	138·8	145·0	146·2	148·8	151·0	150·5	150·5	137·0
	1952	150·5	150·5	150·5	150·5	150·0	150·0							
Phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	103·8
	1951	122·6	122·6	122·6	128·2	130·2	130·2	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	139·5
	1952	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8							
Polystyrene thermoplastic moulding powder	1949							100·0	100·0	103·8	128·3	128·3	128·3	
	1950	128·3	128·3	128·3	137·1	137·1	137·1	145·2	145·2	160·0	160·0	169·9	169·9	145·6
	1951	169·9	184·8	184·8	184·8	184·8	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	194·8
	1952	199·6	199·6	199·6	174·9	174·9	174·9							
Polyvinyl chloride Geon polymer 101	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	100·0	114·1	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	113·3
	1952	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2							
Polyvinyl chloride "HO"	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1952	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2							
Urea-formaldehyde moulding powder	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	100·1
	1951	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	114·4	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	111·4
	1952	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·3	115·3	115·3							
OTHER MANUFACTURES														
Disinfectants	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·3	102·0	102·0	102·0	102·0	100·7
	1951	102·0	103·6	103·6	103·6	103·6	106·3	106·3	106·3	106·3	106·3	108·8	108·9	105·5
	1952	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6							
Felt hats	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·6	
	1950	100·6	103·8	105·9	105·9	105·9	106·8	106·8	106·8	106·8	107·5	108·9	109·3	106·3
	1951	111·9	117·2	119·6	119·6	122·1	126·1	124·2	120·2	120·2	120·2	118·8	118·8	119·9
	1952	118·8	118·8	117·7	117·7	117·7	116·9							
Linoleum and felt base	1949							100·0	95·8	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	
	1950	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6
	1951	95·7	95·8	97·6	97·6	105·3	105·6	105·6	109·1	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	106·2
	1952	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·3	115·3	116·3							
Molasses, bulk price, ex depot	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	60·9	60·9	60·9	60·9	60·0	60·9	102·7	102·7	102·7	85·6
	1951	102·7	102·7	102·7	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	205·7
	1952	240·0	240·0	240·0	219·2	219·2	219·2							
Perambulators	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·6	100·6	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	101·8	109·0	101·5
	1951	110·1	110·7	111·3	112·0	117·3	119·2	121·0	121·0	121·0	121·0	121·0	121·0	117·3
	1952	121·6	121·8	122·1	122·1	122·1	122·1*							

* Provisional figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Polishes	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	103·3	103·3	104·2	101·4
	1951	107·3	110·5	112·3	112·5	112·5	113·3	114·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	113·0
	1952	116·9	116·9	116·9	117·8	119·6	119·6							
Spoons and forks	1949							100·0	100·0	101·5	105·9	109·2	109·2	
	1950	109·2	109·2	109·7	109·7	109·7	109·7	109·7	113·5	113·9	115·5	116·8	116·8	111·9
	1951	117·4	125·3	127·2	127·2	127·2	128·8	130·2	130·6	133·0	133·0	133·3	133·3	128·9
	1952	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·8	133·9							
White spirit, bulk selling price	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	102·5	110·9	110·9	
	1950	110·9	110·9	110·9	126·7	150·3	155·7	155·7	155·7	155·7	156·2	156·8	156·8	141·9
	1951	158·9	160·1	160·1	173·2	182·0	182·0	182·0	182·0	182·0	182·2	184·2	184·7	176·1
	1952	185·8	185·8	207·0	218·6	219·0	219·7							

Notes. 1. The indices are in most cases given to the nearest first place of decimals. The sample nature of price index numbers is, however, such that these figures will ordinarily have little significance; they are included to facilitate any further calculations which may be made with the index numbers, and to avoid concealing small month-to-month movements.

2. The index numbers of industrial output relate to all the output sold outside the industry, including subsidiary products, by-products and exports. Products transferred between firms within the industry are, however, excluded.

3. Commodity indices which include more than one price series have internal weights representing either output value proportions or consumption value proportions.

4. The descriptions of the items in the commodity series are those for which quotations are currently obtained. Where changes have taken place an adjustment is made to maintain comparability.

Articles introducing the new series of index numbers and explaining their scope, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 19 and June 16 of last year. The issue of June 16 also gave a list of the commodities included in the index of basic materials (excluding fuel) for non-food industries. Details of the other indices of industrial materials, namely those for the electrical machinery and mechanical engineering industries and for building and civil engineering, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 16, 1950, and February 10 and May 19, 1951, respectively. It is not intended at present to publish in the *Board of Trade Journal* details of the constituent items and the weights used in the construction of the indices of industrial output and the commodity indices ; where it is possible to issue these, they may be obtained on application to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. Telephone enquiries should be made to VIC 9040, Ext. 3320.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Av. 1930=100

Publication of some of the old series of index numbers based on average prices in 1930 is being continued for a limited period at the request of those who are still making use of them ; in no case, however, is it intended to continue publication beyond the end of 1955.

	Total—All articles	Intermediate products	Iron and steel	Total—food and tobacco	Cereals	Meat, fish and eggs	Other food and tobacco
1938	101·4	104·5	139·1	97·3	109·9	85·9	97·5
1949	230·0	260·3	252·9	196·3	196·7	156·1	230·6
1950	262·4	294·5	260·6	221·1	235·3	173·6	251·3
1951	319·5	371·8	292·4	246·9	287·0	179·3	278·6
1951 June ...	320·9	379·0	278·6	247·0	287·8	162·3	299·0
July ...	319·9	370·9	278·6	251·9	288·3	169·6	303·5
August ...	323·6	372·4	303·0	258·1	300·8	193·3	284·5
September	325·2	367·9	321·9	260·7	312·2	197·7	279·4
October ...	328·8	374·3	320·8	262·5	308·6	196·9	287·2
November	328·6	374·5	320·8	262·7	307·5	194·8	290·5
December	330·2	370·8	320·8	266·2	306·8	200·7	294·1
1952 January ...	334·9	369·8	321·0	276·7	305·7	215·7	307·9
February	329·4	365·1	325·5	271·2	295·5	208·6	307·6
March ...	333·0	369·8	360·8	276·3	314·1	204·9	312·1
April ...	329·9	366·6	360·7	280·2	326·9	202·7	316·2
May ...	327·6†	366·8†	360·7	279·5†	310·8†	200·1†	323·4†
June ...	327·5*	361·7	360·1	282·6	310·1	215·9	320·4

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

West Indies to have Trade Commissioner in U.K.

ALTHOUGH THE newly-created post of Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras has not yet been filled, the Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mr. D. J. Parkinson, has already assumed duty, the Colonial Office state. Until permanent premises have been obtained, Mr. Parkinson will be accommodated at the West India Committee, 40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 8922.)

Before taking up this new appointment, Mr. Parkinson was deputy Colonial Secretary, British Guiana.

Application for Revision of Import Duty on Milo Starch

THE Board of Trade are considering a proposal that the 10 per cent. general *ad valorem* duty on milo starch of a value exceeding 10s. per cwt., should be replaced by a duty of 7½ per cent., or 1s. per cwt., whichever is the greater.

Any representations which interested parties wish to make about this application should be addressed in writing not later than August 5, 1952, to the Board of Trade, Industries and Manufactures Department, Division 1, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Patents Act, 1949

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed " Licences of Right " on the dates specified.

Patent No.	Patentee	Subject-matter
	July 8, 1952	
609215	Soc. Alsacienne de Constructions Mecaniques.	Equalizer networks.
623607	Hercules Powder Co.	Cellulose ethers.
640806	Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges, & anr.	Method and apparatus for controlling the direction of sheets of batch fed into glass furnaces.
648680	Mochan, G. B.	Foldable baby carriages.
661662	Wolf & Cie, P.	Engine-driven agricultural vehicles.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of the endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

J. L. BLAKE,

The Patent Office. *Comptroller-General.*

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of answers to questions of interest to industry asked in Parliament.

THURSDAY JULY 10

Reference to Monopolies Commission

Asked if his attention had been drawn to the price rings in the motor tyre industry ; and whether he had considered referring these arrangements to the consideration of the Monopolies Commission, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, replied that he would bear this in mind in considering matters for reference to the Commission.

Imports of Grey Cotton Cloth from Japan

The President said that imports of grey cotton cloth from Japan from 1945 to the end of March 1952 amounted to 489 million square yards. Imports of artificial silk cloth of all kinds from Japan in the same period were 17 million square yards, of which at least 13 million square yards were grey cloth.

No separate statistics of exports of the processed cloth were available. With the exception, however, of an amount estimated at about 23 million square yards imported since 1949, partly to supplement home supplies and partly for the defence programme, all Japanese grey cotton and rayon cloth had been imported for re-export after processing, and the re-export condition had been strictly enforced.

Imports from Japan of finished cotton cloth in January to May 1952 amounted to 1,864,000 square yards, valued at £473,000, the President added.

Increases in Wholesale and Retail Prices

Asked how many increases in wholesale and retail prices had been authorized by him since January 1, 1952, the President replied, "Four, Sir." The goods affected were linoleum, certain sewing cottons and threads, and two items of Utility clothing.

Imports of Foreign Bricks

The President was asked whether he would take steps to prevent foreign bricks being imported for house building when stone was available.

He replied that he did not think that it would be practicable or desirable to relate imports into the United Kingdom of bricks to the availability of stone. Imports of bricks amounted to less than one-sixth of one per cent. of home production, and he would remind the questioner that we could not hope to go on selling large quantities of manufactured consumer goods to Western Europe if we were to restrict our imports from them more than our balance of payments situation made absolutely necessary.

Trade Negotiations with Argentina

Questioned about the progress made in the trade negotiations with the Argentine Government, the President replied that there had been further exchanges of view, but there had inevitably been delay in making progress during President Peron's inauguration of his second term of office, and as a result of Ministerial changes in the Argentine Government. The President said he expected further meetings to take place shortly.

Imports of Footwear

The President was asked if he was aware that in the first four months of this year over 250,000,000 pairs of rubber footwear were imported from Belgium, Holland, Italy and Czechoslovakia ; and whether he would take steps to restrict the import of these goods until our trade balance had materially improved, in view of the large stocks and production capacity for this type of shoe in this country.

He replied, "No, Sir." Imports of rubber footwear from Belgium, Holland, Italy and Czechoslovakia in the first four months of this year amounted to only 280,000 pairs, valued at £108,000. Imports of footwear from these countries were already restricted for balance of payments reasons.

West Indies Citrus Fruit Industry

The President stated that he was aware that the export of citrus products to certain markets was subsidized by the United States Government, but he had no evidence that the subsidies were injuring the interests of the West Indies citrus industry whose markets at present lay in countries which were restricting imports from the dollar area for balance of payments reasons. In these circumstances, he did not consider that anything would be gained by taking action under Article XVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If, however, a Member had specific evidence of injury to the West Indies' industry and would supply it to him, he would consider it.

Japan and G.A.T.T.

Asked if he would state the policy of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the intended application for membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade officially announced by the Japanese Government, the President replied that he assumed that the questioner was referring to a recent report in the Press about an intended application by the Japanese Government to accede to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He was, however, informed that they had not yet decided whether to apply.

Retail Prices

Asked if in view of the growing practice of branded goods manufacturers again to fix retail prices for their goods consequent upon the abolition of price control, what action he would take to see that profit margins would not be imposed which would unduly inflate retail prices, the President replied that he had seen no evidence that there had been an increase in the practice of resale price maintenance in respect of those goods from which price controls had been removed.

Bankruptcy Figures

From November 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, there were 1,358 bankruptcies and 318 compulsory liquidations, the President stated. For the corresponding period a year earlier the numbers were 1,324 and 291 respectively.

Prices of Basic Materials for Industry

The index number of wholesale prices of basic materials, other than fuel, for non-food manufacturing industry declined by about 12 per cent. between October 1951 and June 1952, the President stated.

Government Contracts for Textile Areas

The President said, as the House was aware, he had been examining with his colleagues what scope there was for steering Government contracts for goods other than textiles to the textile areas. As a result, arrangements were now being made to enable the worst hit of these areas to share the advantages on Government contracts already enjoyed by the Development Areas and certain other areas of relatively high unemployment. He was anxious that the possible results of this measure should not be exaggerated ; but the new arrangements represented another contribution, along with the measures already announced by the Government, towards meeting the difficulties of the textile areas.

Exports of Carpets

A Member asked the President if he was aware of the unfavourable conditions with which our exporting carpet manufacturers were being confronted by the Governments of Holland, Western Germany and the South American countries ; and what action would be taken by his department to bring the discrimination to an end.

The President replied that he was fully alive to these difficulties which, however, consisted for the most part of quota restrictions or high tariffs which applied also to our competitors, and he had no evidence of discrimination against this country. His department would continue to press for the removal of these restrictions.

Outstanding Orders for New Zealand

Asked what communications he had had with the Federal Reserve Bank of New Zealand for the granting of the necessary exchange for payment of goods ordered prior to April 1, 1952 ; and if he would make a statement on the New Zealand orders to this country that were being delayed owing to lack of exchange facilities, the President replied that the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in New Zealand was in touch with the Reserve Bank in New Zealand on this question. The Reserve Bank had stated that exchange would be made available for firm contracts entered into before April 1, 1952. They had also stated that if there was not enough exchange available to cover out-

standing orders immediately, allocations would be spread. It might thus be that those United Kingdom exporters whose customers could not get immediate release of exchange this year, might have to wait for payment. He had no information about the volume of orders with United Kingdom exporters which might be affected in this way.

Imports of Cosmetics

Imports of cosmetics into the United Kingdom during the five months January to May 1952 amounted to £17,600, the President stated. Of this £400 was imported from sterling Commonwealth countries and £5,900 from dollar sources.

Australian Market for Capital Goods

A questioner asked what priority was being given to the export of capital goods to Australia essential for the purpose of increasing the supply of primary products, especially food, to this country.

The President replied that the Government had repeatedly emphasized the importance of such exports and he had every reason to believe that exporters attached great importance to the Australian market for capital goods.

Salt from Germany and Spain

Asked what quantity of manufactured salt was imported from Germany and Spain in the first five months of 1952, the President said that manufactured salt was not separately distinguished in the trade returns, but total imports of salt from all sources in the first five months of 1952 amounted to £71,522, of which £49,049 was from Germany and £15,824 from Spain. Over 98 per cent. of imports were fishery salt.

Delayed Deliveries to South Africa

The President was asked if he was aware that the South African Minister of Transport had cancelled orders in Britain and placed them elsewhere because of the long delays in delivery by British firms, including 40 electric units promised for early 1951, 15 electric motor coaches promised for November 1950, and locomotive boilers ordered for early 1950, none of which had yet been delivered ; and if he would make representations to the South African Government to see if these orders could not be retained in Britain if immediate delivery could be guaranteed.

The President said he was aware of the statement of the South African Minister about delays experienced in receiving equipment, ordered by the South African Railways from the United Kingdom, but he was not aware that the orders referred to in the Question had been cancelled.

Imports of Potatoes

The President said he was unable to forecast what arrangements would be made for imports of new potatoes in 1953. But to stop the import of *all* potatoes for the *whole* of the year, as suggested by a questioner, would, of course, deprive the country of much needed foodstuffs and would prejudice our relations with the supplying countries.

Imports of Fruit and Tomatoes

Questioned about imports of fruit and tomatoes, the President said imports of most classes of fresh fruit had already been very severely restricted for balance of payments reasons. In view of the severity of these import cuts, it had been agreed, with the concurrence of the National Farmers' Union, that no special seasonal restrictions were necessary for imports of these fruits during the period of the main home crop. In the particular case of tomatoes, he was still considering with the Ministers of Agriculture and Food whether the state of the home market made any alteration necessary in the import quota previously announced.

It was not possible to estimate the effect of these import restrictions on prices, but, mainly because of the heavy home crop, wholesale prices of fruit in general were appreciably lower than last year.

G.A.T.T. and Import Restrictions

A questioner asked the President to what extent the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade debarred the United Kingdom from restricting imports by licence for the purpose of protecting British producers. He replied that the General Agreement contained a general prohibition of the use of import restrictions except where these were necessary to safeguard the balance of payments.

Coronation Souvenirs

A Coronation Souvenirs Committee had been appointed by the Council of Industrial Design at his request, said the President, and a Coronation Medal Panel by the Royal Mint, Federation of British Industries and the Council of Industrial Design. Their object was to promote a high standard of design in souvenirs made by British manufacturers for the Coronation. Manufacturers had been invited, through the Press, to submit their designs to the Committee and Panel respectively.

North East Development Area

Asked what progress was being made regarding the proposed trading estate on the north bank of the Wear at Sunderland, the President said he would not be justified in present circumstances in acquiring and developing further land in advance of firm requirements for approved building projects.

Since November 1, 1951, five new factories and 17 extensions to existing factories, with a total area of 624,000 sq. ft., had been notified as completed in County Durham.

At present 66 firms were operating on the Aycliffe Estate, 11 of which were using premises there for storage only. He was informed that one small firm was on short time. Six firms were directly engaged on defence work, and he understood that others were carrying out sub-contract work for the defence programme, but full information was not available on this point.

Supplies of Softwood

The Secretary for Overseas Trade, as representing the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was asked if, in view of the opinion of leading merchants and organizations in the softwood section of the wood trade, that the supply of softwood was in excess of demands, he would remove all controls in the buying and selling and use of softwood.

Mr. H. R. Mackeson replied, " No, Sir." Our balance of payments difficulties made it necessary to restrict the import, and therefore the use, of softwood, practically all of which came from non-sterling sources.

Materials for Paper Making

Asked the total value in 1951 of esparto grass and pulp-wood imported for paper-making ; and whether he would encourage the industry to use a greater volume of home-grown straw for this purpose, Mr. Mackeson replied that the c.i.f. values were £15,062,186 and £2,638,616 respectively.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster would certainly give every encouragement to paper-makers who wished to use home-produced materials, including straw, but the latter required special plant for economic production.

Electronics Industry in Scotland

The Minister of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, gave the House information on the progress made with the schemes for developing the electronics industry in Scotland since the statement made in reply to a Question on June 26, 1951.

A detailed scheme had been worked out for a new laboratory block to be erected adjacent to the premises of Messrs. Ferranti Limited, in Edinburgh, at a total cost of £513,000. The provision of a new building and ancillary services to a value of £205,000 had been authorized and architects' drawings were being prepared. Machine tools to the value of £102,000 had been allocated to Messrs. Ferranti from the Ministry's stocks and some of them were already in use in their existing premises. Other equipment was on order.

He understood that Messrs. Ferranti were in communication with a number of firms who might be suitable associates and that the employees of one firm had already begun work in the Ferranti premises. Employees of other firms were expected to start there shortly. In addition, four firms were doing electronic work in their own premises on sub-contract from Ferranti and under their guidance.

MONDAY JULY 14

Development of Potash Deposits

The Secretary for Overseas Trade as representing the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was asked what progress was being made in the development of the potash deposits in Yorkshire.

Mr. Mackeson replied that a great deal of exploration and proving work had been undertaken, but the economic exploitation of these deposits set many problems. All the relevant knowledge and experience were being collected and examined as quickly as possible.

Publicity for Waste Paper Collection

No public money had been spent in the last two years on propaganda for the salvage of waste paper, Mr. Mackeson stated. The recent salvage drive was financed and run by the trade interests concerned.

He understood that it was early in March that it first became clear that a substantial surplus might arise and the Waste Paper Recovery Association immediately began to slow down on propaganda. It was still necessary to collect a substantial quantity of waste paper. In May the mills used some 70,000 tons.

TUESDAY JULY 15

Imports of Textile Manufactures

In the first five months of this year, Mr. Mackeson stated, imports from all sources of textile manufactures (including yarns and piece-goods, but not apparel or carpets) amounted to £30 million, c.i.f., compared with over £100 million for the calendar year 1951.

The reason why a greater reduction had not yet become apparent was that importers were being allowed to honour contracts made before March 11 of this year.

A further reduction in imports may be expected as a result of the restrictions which had been imposed for balance of payments reasons.

North Eastern Trading Estates

On May 31, 1952, the latest date for which official statistics were available, factories administered by North Eastern Trading Estates Limited employed 16,608 men and boys, and 24,759 women and girls, making a total of 41,367, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. Henry Strauss, stated.

National Film Finance Corporation

A questioner asked how the money advanced by the National Film Finance Corporation in respect of films made during the year 1951 was distributed to the various elements which contributed to the making of the films ; and what respective percentages were paid to producers, writers, directors, actors, art directors, sound technicians and camera technicians, respectively.

The President replied that the questioner would find a great deal of the information for which he asked in Appendix D of the Report of the National Film Finance Corporation for the year ended March 31, 1952 (Cmd. 8523), though it must be appreciated that the figures given referred to the total cost of the films concerned and not to the part of it advanced by the National Film Finance Corporation. He was informed that to make any more detailed analysis on the lines requested would require a very great deal of labour and would in any case yield results of doubtful statistical value.

Import Licences for Fruit Pulp

The President was asked to what extent the changes in the value of import licences for fruit pulp from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000, announced in Notice to Importers, No. 506, would allow the importation of increased quantities of strawberry and blackcurrant pulp above the quantities originally announced for the year beginning July 1, 1951 ; and what quantities of these competitive pulps would now be imported.

Mr. Mackeson replied that the figure of £1,250,000 referred to import licences for all fruit pulp for the year July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953 ; of this sum import licences for the value of £500,000 would be issued for apricot, grapefruit, pear, peach and pineapple pulp. Import licences for the remaining £750,000 may be used for strawberry, blackcurrant and all other pulps.

For the year July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, this country spent approximately £2 million on fruit pulp from the countries concerned including £1,200,000 on varieties other than apricot, grapefruit, pear, peach and pineapple pulp.

Highland Development Area

Four firms had gone to the Highland Development Area since it was scheduled, the President said, one of which had since closed down.

He added that 27 written enquiries had been received through the Inverness District Office of the Board of Trade since April 1948 about the possibility of establishing industries in the area for which that office was responsible. Eighteen of these enquiries related to the Highland Development Area.

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Forthcoming Government Auction Sales

SURPLUS PLANT and stores being sold at No. 1 E.S. Sub-Depot (R.E.), South Littleton, near Evesham, on Thursday, July 24, will include Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, Tangye and Sulzer water pumps with petrol engines, winches, radio and electrical equipment, M.T. equipment, batteries, galvanized tanks, tarpaulins, canvas covers, canvas hose, office furniture, searchlight reflectors, pontoon sections, periscopes, shackles and snatch blocks, scrap timber, crane components, wooden cable drums and steel wire rope.

Details of this and other sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply will be found in the list below. Catalogues which admit two persons on view days, and one person on sale days, can be obtained from the Auctioneers, approximately fourteen days prior to the date of the sale, price sixpence. (*Postal orders only.*)

1952	Stores	Main Location	Auctioneer
July 24 ...	General stores	No. 1 E.S. Sub-Depot (R.E.), South Littleton, nr. Evesham, Worcs.	E. C. Righton & Son, High Street, Evesham. (Tel.: 6155.)
Aug. 12–13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts ...	Walker, Walton & Hanson, Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 47271.)

The above sales have been previously announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Newly Arranged Sales

Sept. 9–12	Vehicles	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Elstow, Bedfordshire...	Peacock, Merry & Swaffield, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: 66366.)
Sept. 17 ...	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Gatend Farm, Giffen, nr. Beith, Ayr. (*Sale at Central Halls, 25 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.*)	Hugh McIlwraith & Son, 269 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel.: Douglas 1888.)
Sept. 23 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Lily Lane, Byley, nr. Middlewich, Cheshire. (*Sale at New Islington Hall, Ancoats, Manchester.*)	J. H. Norris & Son, 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
Oct. 2–3 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd., 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 2184.)

Air Ministry

DETAILS of miscellaneous stores and equipment to be sold on behalf of the Air Ministry will be found in the list below. Catalogues which admit two persons on view days and one person on sale days, can be obtained from the auctioneer within ten days of the advertised date of each sale, price sixpence. (*Postal Orders only.*)

1952	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
July 31 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)
Aug. 14 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 14 Maintenance Unit Royal Air Force, Carlisle. (*At County Hall, Carlisle.*)	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., 147 Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 1792/3.)

The above sales have been previously announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Clothes for Men

The July issue of *Cloth and Clothes*, the British wholesale and export magazine for men's textiles and clothing, contains a special feature entitled "Savile Row Says," being a review of the latest styles from leading British tailors and the latest cloth designs from Britain's woollen merchants. A range of men's wear produced for Scandinavia is described in another illustrated chapter, and the issue also includes a pictorial diary of male styles seen at recent outdoor events in Britain. Annual subscription rate for *Cloth and Clothes* is £1 10s., and the address is 139–143 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

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Purchase Tax Announcement

FOLLOWING REPRESENTATIONS received and after consultation with the Federation of Hardware Factors, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reviewed the liability to Purchase Tax of certain articles and have decided that, in future, they may be treated as follows :—

Not Chargeable

Cash till blocks.

Jelly bags of felt or flannel, fully manufactured.

Hat and coat hooks not incorporating any precious metal or material.

Chargeable at 33⅓ per cent. under Group 16 (b)

Wire garden fencing or bordering, not exceeding 24 inches in height, made in panels or sections and having fixing spikes.

Wire hanging flower (or fern) baskets.

Notice No. 78 at pages 17, 36 and 44 should be noted accordingly.

Funnels

The Commissioners have been asked to draw attention to the treatment of funnels which is as follows :—

Chargeable at 33⅓ per cent. under Group 11 (a)

Tin, aluminium, enamelled, stainless steel and plastic (excluding celluloid and ebonite) funnels, which are of kinds suitable for domestic use, and do not exceed 6 inches in diameter.

Not Chargeable under Group 11

Funnels in all sizes of brass, copper, uncut glass, celluloid and ebonite ; funnels of other materials exceeding 6 inches in diameter.

Specialized funnels e.g. grocers' funnels, and garage funnels of square section or fitted with strainer and having a non-splash rim.

The Week's Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, during the week ended Tuesday, July 15, 1952 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Power for All	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Wessex Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 16792	1,792	July 9
Pathe Pictorial, Nos. 404/416 (series) :—					
Pathe Pictorial, No. 410	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 16793	759	July 10
Pathe Pictorial, No. 411	" "	" "	Br/E 16794	758	July 10
Pathe Pictorial, No. 412	" "	" "	Br/E 16795	759	July 10
Distant Trumpet	Apex Film Distributors Ltd.	Meridian Films Ltd.	Br/E 16796	5,868	July 11
Soldiers of the Queen	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Verity Films Ltd. and New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 16799	1,939	July 11
Great Houses	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Carisbrooke Films Ltd.	Br/E 16805	1,275	July 15
Romantic Rothenburg	" "	British Foundation Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 16806	1,592	July 15
Oberammagau	" "	" "	Br/E 16807	1,321	July 15
Carinthia	" "	" "	Br/E 16808	1,447	July 15
Gift Horse	Independent Film Distributors Ltd.	Molton Films Ltd.	Br/E 16809	8,980	July 15
FOREIGN					
The Lone Rider Ambushed	Equity British Films Ltd.	Producers Releasing Corp.	F 16797	5,200	July 11
Scaramouche	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	F 16798	10,314	July 11
Russlin Rogues	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp.	F 16800	851	July 14
Brave Warrior	" "	" "	F 16801	6,531	July 14
Sound Off	" "	" "	F 16802	7,448	July 14
The Crime of the Century	" "	" "	F 16803	8,781	July 14
The Brigand	" "	" "	F 16804	8,331	July 14
Everything's Ducky	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount International Films Inc.	F 16810	928	July 15
The Awful Tooth	" "	" "	F 16811	593	July 15
They All Like Boats	" "	" "	F 16812	880	July 15
Ghost of the Town	" "	" "	F 16813	625	July 15
Playmates of the Sea	" "	" "	F 16814	848	July 15
Popeye's Pappy	" "	" "	F 16815	628	July 15
Water Jockey Hi-Jinks	" "	" "	F 16816	852	July 15
By Leaps and Hounds	" "	" "	F 16817	602	July 15

Br/E indicates that the film is an exhibitors' quota film.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
The length of the film "A Family Story" (F.13056), registered on May 24, 1950, has been altered to 6,364 feet.

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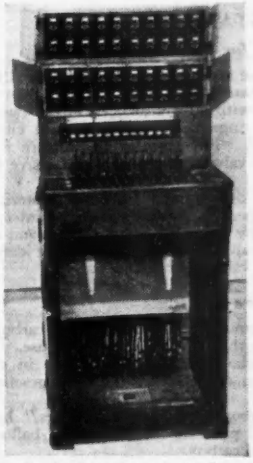

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Import of Coir Pile Mats

THE Board of Trade (in Notice to Importers No. 507) invite applications for licences to import coir pile mats originating in India or Pakistan and to be consigned from either of these countries.

Applications should be for quantities (expressed in cwts.) not exceeding importers' normal requirements for the six months ending on December 31, 1952.

Licences granted will be valid for six months from the date of issue.

Applications should be made on Form I.L.B./A (Revised) and sent to the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1, not later than July 31, 1952.

Raw Cotton Commission Appointment

THE Minister of Materials and the President of the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Norman Cooper as a part-time member of the Raw Cotton Commission in place of Alderman J. J. Cleary, whose appointment terminated on June 2.

Mr. Cooper is managing director of the Liverpool Warehousing Company Ltd. His appointment is for a period of one year.

Drawback Order on Hydrocarbon Oils

THE TREASURY have made an Order under Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1951, entitled The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 2) Order, 1952. The Order provides for allowances of drawback of customs or excise duty paid in respect of hydrocarbon oils used in the manufacture or preparation of certain types of footwear containing rubber ; certain rubber feeding bottle teats and valves and soother teats, dipped rubber enemas, enamelled rubber enemas, enamelled rubber bulbs and syringes ; prophylactics, finger cots and finger stalls of the latex type ; tennis balls and golf balls ; printed and other linoleum and printed felt base. The drawback applies when the articles are exported, or shipped or deposited in warehouse for use as ships' stores' stores, on or after July 14, 1952.

The Order has been published as Statutory Instruments 1952, No. 1302.

Imported Hatters' Fur

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Drawback) (No. 8) Order, 1952, which provides for the allowance of drawback of Customs duty on certain imported hatters' fur used in the manufacture of hats, bonnets, etc., which are exported.

The Order comes into operation on July 25, and has been published as Statutory Instruments No. 1321.

BRITISH STANDARDS

Flanged Steel Check Valves for Petroleum Industry

Another British Standard in the series that is being prepared for the petroleum industry has been issued (B.S. 1868 : 1952). It covers cast or forged steel check valves, with integral flanges, of the swing, piston and ball types, the seat rings being renewable and either shoulder-seated or bottom-seated. The permissible pressure is a maximum of 1,000 lb./sq. in. for valves of Class 300 and above for valves 1–18 in. size.

It includes provisions relating to design and manufacture, materials, workmanship, marking, tests, inspection, despatch and guarantee.

The specification is supported by a number of appendices and six detailed drawings illustrating the valves covered and providing identification of the various parts of the valves. Price 10s. 6d.

Carboys and Carboy Hampers

In 1936 when the first British Standard was issued for glass carboys, the balloon-shaped container was the only one in general use. In recent years, a straight-sided carboy has become popular in the 5-gallon size, although the balloon shape is still the most practical for the larger capacities.

A revision of B.S. 678, "Carboys and carboy hampers," has, therefore, been undertaken, which provides for a 10-gallon balloon carboy and a 5-gallon straight-sided carboy.

A great deal of development is at present taking place in the design of carboy hampers, and consequently these are not specified in detail. The new Standard, however, includes a very informative illustrated appendix on carboy hampers. A valuable addition to the new Standard is an appendix giving notes on safety precautions to be taken with carboys. Price 3s. 6d.

Cooker Control Units

B.S. 1833 : 1952, "Cooker control units rated at 30 amperes, 250 volts, single-phase, A.C. only," specifies requirements for domestic cooker control units of 30 ampere rating which are suitable for use only on an A.C. supply. The Standard lays down dimensional, performance and safety features of such units and requires the inclusion of a shuttered socket-outlet complying with the requirements of B.S. 1363.

B.S. 1833 does not supersede or conflict with B.S. 438, "Cooker control units for use in 2-wire circuits of not more than 250 volts," which, with its permissible alternatives, has a wider field of application.

The new Standard is intended in the main to apply to domestic cooker control units of the type used in estates of post-war houses where the electricity supply generally will be A.C. Price 2s. 6d.

Structure of Single Plied and Cabled Yarns

The British Standards Institution has recently revised B.S. 946, "Designation of the structure of single, plied and cabled yarns." The work, originally published in 1941, was based on Tentative Textile Specification No. 3 of the Textile Institute, and has now been extended to include the designation of yarn count and amount of twist, in addition to twist direction.

Whilst realizing that a variety of existing non-standard practices may continue to be adopted, the committee responsible for the present publication feels that the method specified does ensure that any yarn specification drawn up in accordance with it is unlikely to be misinterpreted. It is therefore considered that the method advocated possesses advantages over most of the others in current use. Price 2s.

Underfeed Stokers

B.S. 749 : 1952 specifies requirements for underfeed stokers (ram or screw type), rated up to 1,200 lb. of coal per hour, for all applications except metallurgical or other high temperature furnaces. It supersedes B.S. 749 : 1937, which dealt only with screw type underfeed stokers primarily intended for use in conjunction with domestic and central heating boilers of the sectional type.

For the guidance of users, appendices are included giving general recommendations on installation and maintenance, including the application of automatic control, for which stokers of the underfeed type are particularly suitable, rating by heat output, and suitable fuels. Price 3s.

Analysis of Iron and Steel

"Methods for the Analysis of Iron and Steel, Part 24. Small Amounts of Chromium in Iron and Steel (Absorptiometric Method)" (B.S. 1121 Part 24 : 1952) has now been issued. The principle of the method is solution of the sample in dilute nitric acid, oxidation of the chromium by fuming with perchloric acid and using the coloured complex formed with diphenylcarbazide as a measure of the chromium content. Price 2s.

Silvering for Glass Reflectors for Lighting Purposes

This specification (B.S. 1871 : 1952) sets out the minimum requirements for silvering for glass reflectors for lighting purposes. As no satisfactory methods have yet been devised for testing the salient features of a good reflector, it has not been possible to draw up a general specification on performance. The alternative has, therefore, been adopted, of specifying the requisites for the correct silvering of reflectors according to existing methods which in practice, over a long period, have given satisfactory results in service. Work is proceeding, however, on the collection of information on methods of test for inclusion in this Standard at a later date.

The Standard includes clauses on quality and materials, glass blanks, silvering, edge sealing, backing, temperature of backing and reflection factor. It gives also an appendix on the measurement of specular reflection factor. Price 2s.

Reports on Metric Units of Volume and Standard Temperature for Volumetric Glassware

B.S. 501, "Report on metric units of volume," was published in

1933, and summarized the history of the metric units of volume and the reasons for adopting the millilitre as the metric unit to be used in the chemical industry. B.S. 554, "Report on standard temperature of volumetric glassware," was published in 1934, and outlined the case for adopting 20 deg. C. as the standard temperature.

These recommendations have since been widely accepted, both in this country and abroad. All British Standard volumetric glassware is now graduated in millilitres at 20 deg. C. It has not, therefore, been considered necessary to revise the Reports, but in order that the information relevant to these fundamental decisions may continue to be generally available, they have been reprinted verbatim in a single volume (B.S. 501/554 : 1952).

Addenda have been included recommending the microlitre as the unit for measuring very small volumes, and setting out revised temperature corrections for both soda and borosilicate glass, related to the coefficients of cubical expansion which are representative of the bulk of current British manufacture of volumetric glassware. Price 2s. 6d.

Petri Dishes

The new edition of B.S. 611, "Petri Dishes," differs in two main respects from those published in 1935 and 1940. Dishes manufactured by pressing instead of blowing into a mould have become increasingly popular, and these require a thicker wall than is desirable in a blown dish. The two types have, therefore, been specified separately, with dimensions selected to allow a pressed bottom to be used with a blown top dish, or vice versa.

The previous editions required that the B.S. number and the maker's or vendor's name or mark should be *permanently* inscribed on each dish, but it has been pointed out that this causes difficulties in manufacture which may delay production and lead to wastage and increased costs. In place of a permanent inscription a non-permanent label has, therefore, been accepted which will serve to identify the dishes at least until they are taken into use in the laboratory. This marks a departure from the normal practice in other British Standards for laboratory apparatus, and will be reviewed after an experimental period.

The autoclave and hot-air sterilizer test for quality of glass, added by amendment in 1946, has been retained with only minor changes in the new edition, as have the clauses on material, finish and flatness of base. Price 2s.

Representation Overseas

IT IS NOT an easy matter, without making enquiries on the spot, for firms in this country to find and select the most suitable representatives for the sale of their goods in overseas markets.

In this difficulty, United Kingdom exporters may invoke the assistance of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, which will, in association with overseas officers in all parts of the world, make enquiries locally to find the right agent.

Graduated Beakers for Injectable Fluids (for Hospital Use)

To advise on the prevention of accidents due to injection of a wrong solution, a Ministry of Health enquiry was held in 1949 into the technique of storing, labelling and using injectable and non-injectable fluids in hospital operating theatres. Numerous recommendations were made, one of which was that suitable containers of a standard type should be made available, to be used for injectable fluids only, and that these should be heat-resistant graduated beakers of 50 ml., 100 ml., and 300 ml. capacity.

This recommendation was passed on to the appropriate Technical Committee of the British Standards Institution. A new British Standard has now been published, B.S. 1847 : 1952, "Graduated beakers for injectable fluids (for hospital use)." This specifies graduated heat-resistant glass beakers in the three capacities mentioned, the design and recommended dimensions being such as to ensure a good quality article which should be readily available. Price 2s.

Copies of these Standards may be obtained, post free at the prices quoted, from the British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

New United Nations Reports

A number of United Nations Statistical Papers recently published and available from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 596, London, S.E.1, and branches, include :—

Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, price 3s. 9d., by post 4s.

Sample Surveys of Current Interest, price 3s. 9d., by post 4s.

Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa, price 3s. 9d., by post 4s.

Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East, price 7s. 6d., by post 7s. 10d.

Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, No. 7, price 3s. 9d., by post 4s. 1d.

British Exports and Exchange Restrictions Abroad

The Sixth Edition of *British Exports and Exchange Restrictions Abroad*, published by the Swiss Bank Corporation, 99 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, brings up to date the varied information regarding the regulations which British Exporters have to consider in arranging shipments abroad. As in previous years, some essential features of the British Exchange Control and a classification of the various currency areas are included. The booklet is issued gratis.

Directory for Hosiery and Knit Goods

A record of companies and firms engaged in, or connected with, the hosiery and knit goods section of the textile trade is contained in the 1952 edition of "Skinner's Hosiery and Knit Goods Directory" (Thos. Skinner and Co., Publishers, Ltd., Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2), price £1 10s. net. The general index contains more than 2,000 names. In the Manufacturers' Section, details are given of each firm's manufactures, nature of equipment, address, directors and capital. This list is repeated geographically under the names of towns. There is a complete list of hosiery yarn spinners and doublers—cotton, silk, rayon and wool—showing the classes of yarns they produce, with information of general business interest. Other lists include hosiery waste merchants, dyers and finishers, merchants, warehousemen and exporters. Firms and companies providing mill supplies and services are also included with many other details of interest to the textile trade generally.

Fashions and Fabrics Overseas

The current issue of "Fashions and Fabrics Overseas" has a special feature entitled "The Next Stage in Nylon," dealing with many of the new activities in this field, particularly in light-weight tricot, new blends with wool, in spun treatments and in rainwear materials. Some samples of fabrics are included. Other features deal with new coats and suits for autumn and fashions in rainwear. "Fashions and Fabrics Overseas" is published by the National Trade Press Ltd., Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2, exclusively for importers outside the United Kingdom.

South American Handbook

A new edition of a most useful guide and book of reference to the countries, products, trade and resources of Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, has just been published by Trade and Travel Publications Ltd., 14 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, at the reasonable price of 7s. 6d. Entitled "The South American Handbook," the guide gives much helpful information for the traveller, either for business or pleasure. It includes, in addition to a short survey of the countries from geographical and historical points of view, information on travel facilities in the areas, seasons for visits, meals, languages, hygiene and health, care of baggage, mails from Britain, Spanish and Portuguese terms used in dealing with travel, food, times, wearing apparel, numbering, etc.

The book is divided into sections for each country, in which much information is given in detail about the chief cities, methods of travel, currency, weights and measures, trade, tours of the country, information for travellers generally, and guidance for commercial travellers. Information on travel includes details of train, road and air services, with fares in the local currency, particulars of baggage allowance, and hotel tariffs.

Maps and graphs accompany the text, and the advertisement pages give details of local industries, business houses, bankers, and so on. A large folding map of the whole area is also included.

OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

Demand for U.K. Goods in El Salvador Has Not Been Fully Met

This article has been written for the Board of Trade Journal *by the staff of the British Legation at San Salvador. Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to answer any questions arising from the article.*

THERE has been a spectacular rise in trade between the United Kingdom and El Salvador during the last five years, the extent of which is shown in the following figures taken from the Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom :—

Year	*U.K. Exports to El Salvador* £	*U.K. Imports from El Salvador* £
1947	205,397	1,982
1948	316,782	6,089
1949	318,495	3,619
1950	584,923	388,050*
1951	861,130	1,467,620*

* Mainly Cotton.

(NOTE.—Total trade between the two countries in 1937 amounted to £330,000.)

No small part of this increase in dollar-earning British exports to this country is due to the more careful attention which United Kingdom firms have noticeably devoted to it in the last two or three years. More commercial travellers have visited the country, as well as technical and servicing specialists. The importance of the personal contacts thus established cannot be overrated : the peculiarities of this small, but valuable, market require study on the spot, and local dealers and their selling and servicing staff welcome the opportunity to discuss their problems with factory representatives.

The demand for British goods has not, however, yet been fully tapped and Britain's share of the market is small. The total foreign trade of El Salvador in 1951 amounted to £43 million producing a visible favourable balance of nearly £8 million. Total trade with the United States rose to £32 million. There is therefore plenty of scope for a more energetic approach to the market with particular attention to market requirements, firm and more rapid deliveries and the lowest possible prices.

Important Consumer Group

While agricultural workers form the bulk of the population of the country and seldom buy imported goods, except the ubiquitous "machete," there is a large market for cheap consumer goods among them and in these lines Japan is already re-capturing her pre-war supremacy. There is great wealth among a limited section of the people who pay high prices for quality goods. With rising wages and improved housing the middle class is gradually becoming an important consumer group.

The building boom, industrial development, public works, re-equipment in industry and power plants, and the application of improved methods to agriculture are maintaining a strong demand for capital goods. The Government is a heavy buyer and tenders are called for all purchases. The requirements as to delivery, however, seldom enable local agents of British firms to submit tenders.

There are *no import restrictions and no exchange control* in El Salvador. While coffee, the country's principal export crop, continues to command high prices in the United States and elsewhere, El Salvador is assured of sufficient earnings of foreign exchange for its ordinary requirements. There are no signs at present of a recession in trade, but there is a certain tightness of bank credit and bills for collection are not being met as promptly as usual. It seems, however, that these are symptomatic of inflation rather than a recession. Merchants are somewhat overstocked in some lines and they seem unwilling to reduce prices from the high levels they have reached in the last two years.

When dealing with a growing market such as this, it must be borne in mind that most of the newer firms may have had few opportunities to trade with the United Kingdom in the past. It is therefore important that in the initial stages of their dealings United Kingdom firms should quote in U.S. dollars and use the metric system for weights and measures. This is important for costing purposes as duties are quoted in U.S. dollars per 100 kilogrammes. Again, duties are assessed on the gross weight of shipments, so that the type of packing used should be commensurate with the rate of duties payable on the contents while providing adequate protection ; packing costs, wherever possible, should be included in the prices quoted for the goods and not quoted separately as "extra at cost."

Correspondence and literature should be in the Spanish language, and literature should be attractive and liberally illustrated. Delivery dates should be adhered to as closely as possible, and changes advised promptly. Finally, while there is little dealer resistance, there is a definite shortage of dealers and agents. Firms should not, therefore, give up if at their first attempt they do not manage to make an appointment.

The range of goods imported in El Salvador from the United Kingdom has become wider. Traditionally, Britain has supplied, machinery, tropical suitings, cotton thread, linen and lace, earthenware and porcelain, bathroom fittings and wall tiles, bicycles, soap and perfumery, cutlery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, whisky, biscuits and confectionery. Among new products entering the market are motor-cars, radios, toys, steel office furniture and equipment, paraffin stoves, anti-biotics and plastics.

The Present Demand

The following notes on products for which the existing demand may be expanded may be of interest :—

Electrical Appliances

The completion of the Lempa River Hydro-Electric project, due in 1955, should materially increase the demand for domestic and industrial electrical appliances. United States manufacturers are already well prepared to meet this demand through established dealers, but as demand grows there should be scope for British products. These must be attractively designed and finished, liberally chromium plated, and all fittings should be of the American standard type. (The electric current available in El Salvador is A.C. ; 60 cycles, 110 volts.)

Paraffin Domestic Appliances

Owing to the heavy consumption of firewood, imports of paraffin are now duty free. Though a certain resistance has to be overcome, as cooks do not take kindly to the change, there is a growing market for paraffin stoves, which should in time include other appliances.

Radios and Gramophones

British radios enjoy a ready demand owing to their superior performance. There is a higher sale of the smaller models, but the larger ones are also imported. There is as yet no likelihood of the establishment of a television network in this country. A demand exists for portable tape recorders with good quality built-in reproduction features, and a growing one for electric record players capable of playing records of 33⅓, 45 and 78 r.p.m., and for slow-playing gramophone records.

Motor Cars

There are now about seven makes of British motor cars on sale in El Salvador.

Steel Office Furniture

The full satisfaction of the demand for British products of this type continues to suffer from slow deliveries.

Machinery

The demand for British coffee and sugar machinery remains firm, though competition, mainly on the basis of better deliveries, has caused the loss of some orders. Generating units and stationary engines of British manufacture, though somewhat heavier than those offered from other countries, are still generally preferred.

Pharmaceuticals and Anti-biotics

Competitive though these lines are, there is a noticeable improvement in the acceptance British products enjoy. The launching of new products on the market should be accompanied by energetic sales promotion and ethical advertising.

Dried or Powdered Milks, Whole or Skimmed, and Cream

These are now free of duty and imports are growing.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Anglo-Swedish Trade Talks Concluded

DISCUSSIONS between the United Kingdom and Swedish Delegations which have been proceeding in London recently have now been concluded. These discussions have been mainly concerned with the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the issue of licences permitting the import of United Kingdom motor cars into Sweden and with the problems facing the Swedish paper and board industries owing to the restrictions on imports of paper and board into the United Kingdom.

Both Delegations have carefully examined the position in regard to imports of paper and board in the second part of the year, and licences for motor cars will now be issued for the second part of 1952 at the same rate as in the first part. Improved import facilities will be available for United Kingdom exports to Sweden in certain other cases.

Anglo-Belgian Trade Discussions

SHORT DISCUSSIONS in London between a United Kingdom Delegation and a Belgian Delegation in regard to trade in the latter part of the year have now been completed.

These discussions were in continuation of earlier discussions in Brussels in May and as a result arrangements for the licensing of imports from Belgium in the second part of the year have now been settled. United Kingdom exports to Belgium will continue to be admitted as freely as before.

Denmark and Norway

THE Board of Trade are informed that the Danish and Norwegian Governments have exchanged supplementary lists to the Trade Agreement covering the period April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953 (which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 3, 1952).

Denmark will export cheese to Norway. Norway's exports to Denmark will now include gardening instruments, typewriters, cycle spare parts (not free listed), industrial scales, household articles, marble, floor covering of pressed wood materials, painter's brushes, washing machines, whale meat extracts, wooden fibre sheets, fatty acids (not free listed), pipes, semi-manufactures, aluminium goods. It was also agreed to allow an export from Denmark of cryolite in addition to the amount already included in the Trade Agreement against an export from Norway of crude aluminium.

Iraq Financial Discussions

IN view of the expiry on July 14, 1952, of the 1947 Financial Agreement between the United Kingdom and Iraq, discussions have been held at the Treasury between United Kingdom officials, led by Sir Leslie Rowan, and an Iraq delegation headed by Dr. Dhya Jafar, Minister of Communications and Works.

An exchange of letters was signed on July 10 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Dr. Dhya Jafar, providing for the immediate release of Iraq's remaining blocked sterling and stating that Iraq's financial relations with the United Kingdom will continue to be on the basis of common sterling area membership. The text of the exchange of letters will be published in due course in the form of a White Paper.

Agreement has been reached in principle for the setting up of suitable machinery for the regular exchange of views and information and for the informal discussion of such problems as may arise from time to time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, stated in the House of Commons on July 10 in reply to a question :—

"Following the discussions which have taken place in London during the last month, I have this morning signed an Exchange of Letters with Iraq. These letters state that Iraq's financial relationship with this country will continue to be on the basis of common membership of the Sterling Area.

"The present Financial Agreement concluded in 1947, under which arrangements were made for the release from time to time of sterling from Iraq's blocked balances, expires on July 14. Her Majesty's Government have now felt able to agree to the release of the remaining blocked sterling (some £23 million) which, they have been assured, it is the present intention of the Government of Iraq to continue to hold as part of the cover for Iraq's currency. In view of Iraq's prospects of earning additional sterling under the recently concluded Oil Agreement it is most unlikely that the sterling in question will be drawn upon in the foreseeable future.

"At the same time agreement has been reached in principle for the setting up of suitable machinery for the regular exchange of views and information on financial and economic questions, and for the informal discussion of such problems as may arise from time to time. The House will, I am sure, be glad to hear of the friendly manner in which these negotiations were conducted, and will be well satisfied to note this agreement."

Austria and Italy

THE ITALIAN *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of May 29 reports the text of an agreed minute of proceedings signed on May 15 by a mixed Italo-Austrian Commission which met in Vienna from April 24 to May 15.

This minute has the effect of renewing by tacit consent the Trade Agreement of May 19, 1949, between the two countries. In addition, lists of goods to be exchanged have been drawn up. These lists which are valid from July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, are substantially the same as before.

U.S. Issues Name Guide for Fur Products

THE Board of Trade have received copies of the "Fur Products Name Guide," issued by the United States Federal Trade Commission, pursuant to the provisions of the "Fur Products Labelling Act," which becomes effective on August 9, 1952.

Approximately 100 names of hair, fleece and fur-bearing animals are listed in the Guide, and they are the only animal names that may be used in the labelling, invoicing and advertising of furs and fur products. Only English names, or, in the absence of a true English name for an animal, the name by which it can be properly identified in the United States, are to be used.

Accompanying the Guide is an announcement by the Commission that the use of the descriptive terms "Persian," "Broadtail" and "Mouton" in connection with the animal name "Lamb" will continue to be permitted.

A copy of this Guide can be seen at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Control of Proceeds of Exports in Portuguese Monetary Area

DETAILS were first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 22, 1952 (page 624) of exemptions from the provisions of Portuguese decree-law No. 38,659, whereby a certain percentage of the proceeds of exports to the monetary areas of member countries of the European Payments Union were to be blocked.

H.M. Representative in Lisbon now reports the publication of a Ministerial decision in the Portuguese *Official Gazette* of June 21, 1952, making the following further amendments to these arrangements :—

Tinned anchovies are deleted from List A. *Wool* is replaced by *coarse wool* (*la churra*).

Wool other than coarse is added to List B with a percentage reduction of 30 per cent. *Tea* is also added to List B with no percentage reduction, i.e., exports to E.P.U. countries will be entirely exempt up to the level of corresponding exports in 1951.

The percentage reductions in List B for *cork*, *except corkwood* and *coffee* are altered to 25 per cent. and 85 per cent. respectively. Of the cork quota 6·5 per cent. is for cork cylinders and of the coffee quota one-third is reserved for exports from San Tome and Timor.

Vested Interest

A short time ago we had a phone call from a manufacturer of woollen goods. He was concerned about the heavy increases in customs duties recently imposed in Venezuela on textiles. Was this likely to kill his export trade to that country?

We told him that, although the general opinion appeared to be that this increase had virtually closed the market, we were referring the matter to our Caracas Branch.

Within a few days we were able to quote him a report from this branch stating that there was still a market in Venezuela for high quality textiles of British manufacture, and that the demand was likely to continue.

Thus, thanks to our on-the-spot representation, we were able to obtain first hand, independent comment and clarify for the exporter, in a matter of days, a situation that might otherwise have remained obscure for weeks.

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF details are given below of overseas enquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., which have been issued by the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch) of the Board of Trade to subscribers to the Special Register Information Service.

The subscription to the information Service is £2 10s. a year and membership is open to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

Intending subscribers can obtain a copy of any particular Special Circular listed and a membership application form from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Board of Trade, Room 5373, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Calls for Tenders

Enquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855.) Room numbers and telephone extensions are as indicated; reference numbers should always be quoted.

Suburban and Inter-Urban Electric Rolling Stock for the New South Wales Government, **Australia**; closing date has been extended to February 4, 1953. Reference C.R.E. 6712/52 (Ext. 2413).

Construction of Two sets of Silos for the Ministry of Colonies, Brussels, at Leopoldville, **Belgian Congo**; closing date, September 2, 1952. Copy of the complete specifications may be consulted at the office of the Colonial Attache, Belgian Embassy, 103 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1. Reference C.R.E. 23368/52.

Laundry Equipment and Steam-Raising Boiler for Hospital General, Brazzaville, **French Equatorial Africa**; closing date, July 29, 1952. Interested firms should write direct to Hospital General, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. Enquiries by telephone: Trafalgar 8855. Ext. 2934. Reference C.R.E. 23696/52.

Generating Plant, Transformers, Switchgear, Controlling and Protective Equipment for the Mayurakshi Hydro-Electric Power Station by the Government of West Bengal, **India**; closing date, September 2, 1952. Specifications and tender documents in Room 6168 (Ext. 2418). Reference C.R.E. 24638/52.

Engine-Driven Borehole Pumping Sets for the Directorate-General of Agriculture, **Iraq**; closing date, August 10, 1952. Specifications and conditions of tender in Room 7154 (Ext. 2934). Reference C.R.E. 24701/52.

Various Power Transformers and Rectifiers for the Department of Supply and Development for the Government of **Pakistan**; closing date, August 12, 1952. Specification and tender documents in Room 6168 (Ext. 2418) until July 21, after then they will be available on loan. Reference C.R.E. 24463/52.

Telegraph Equipment for the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Department, Lourenco Marques, **Portuguese East Africa**; closing date, August 6, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender (in Portuguese) in Room 7172, Ext. 7815. Reference C.R.E. 23572/52.

One Fixed Compressor Set for the Directorate of Port, Railway and Transport Services, Province of Mozambique, **Portuguese East Africa**; closing date, August 18, 1952. Reference C.R.E. 23647/52, Ext. 2934.

Petrol-Driven Boat for the Customs Department of Mozambique, **Portuguese East Africa**; closing date, August 11, 1952. (Ext. 7815.) Reference C.R.E. 23646/52.

Port Development Work at Lobito, Angola, **Portuguese West Africa**; a copy of the *Diario do Governe* (in Portuguese), giving full particulars of the call for tenders can be seen in Room 6168, Ext. 2418, until July 31, after then it will be available on loan. Original notice in *Board of Trade Journal* on July 5, 1952, page 31. Reference C.R.E. 22417/52.

Bridge Meg Testing Sets and Rectifiers for the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date, August 6, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172, Ext. 7815. Reference C.R.E. 23820/52.

Heavy Duty Bar Mowers for the Ministry of Works, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date, August 12, 1952. Specification and tender document in Room 6173, Ext. 2920. Reference C.R.E. 23935/52.

One Wellpoint Dewatering System for the Ministry of Works, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date, August 12, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7154, Ext. 2934. Reference C.R.E. 23933/52.

Self-Propelled Force Feed Loaders for the Ministry of Works, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date, August 5, 1952. Specification and tender document in Room 6173, Ext. 2920. Reference C.R.E. 23932/52.

Batteries and Charging Equipment for the Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department, **New Zealand**; closing date, August 20, 1952. Tender documents in Room 6175 on loan to representatives of United Kingdom firms. Ext. 2502. Reference C.R.E. 23880/52.

Draught Tube Stoplog Crane for the Ministry of Works, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date, September 2, 1952. Copy of the plans and specifications in Room 6164, Ext. 2507. Reference C.R.E. 24411/52.

Cables for the Auckland Electricity Power Board, **New Zealand**; closing date, August 4, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 24635/52.

Copper Wire for Bobbins for the Usinas Electricas y Telefonos del Estado, **Uruguay**; closing date, August 15, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172, Ext. 7815. Reference C.R.E. 23245/52.

Extension Telephones for Intercommunication (and Corresponding Spare Parts) for the Usinas Electricas y Telefonos del Estado, **Uruguay**; closing date, August 19, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) in Room 7172, Ext. 7815. Reference C.R.E. 24026/52.

Insulating Paste for the Usinas Electricas y Telefonos del Estado, **Uruguay**; closing date, August 21, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) in Room 7172, Ext. 7815. Reference C.R.E. 24027/52.

Copper Conductors for the Usinas Electricas y Telefonos del Estado, **Uruguay**; closing date, August 26, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) in Room 7172, Ext. 7815. Reference C.R.E. 23911/52.

Plant for the Elaboration of Seal Meal and Unclarified Oil, Uruguay; closing date has been extended to September 30, 1952. Reference C.R.E. 17428/52. (Ext. 7818.)

Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

United Kingdom firms interested in the export opportunities, market surveys, etc., referred to below, can obtain further information on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade (Room 5373), Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855. Ext.: 2870.)

Argentina
Economic report, May 1952 (Amendment). (Ref.: Mar. 2285A.)

Australia
Imports of typewriters during the month of February 1952. (Ref.: Com. 6947.)

Austria
Economic report, May 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2308.)

Brazil
Economic report, May 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2304.)

British West Indies (Jamaica)
Agency enquiry for hanging spring balances and window fitting air conditioning units. (Ref.: Com. 6943.)

Canada
Trans-Canada Highway. (Ref.: Com. 6941.)
Enquiry for figurines. (Ref.: Com. 6942.)
Market digest on disinfectants, dips and sprays. (Ref.: Com. 6948.)
Enquiry for men's fancy half-hose and woven wool scarves. (Ref.: Com. 6949.)

Egypt
Economic report, May 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2307.)

Germany
Import Committee Publication, No. 506. (Ref.: Mar. 850/195.)
Import Committee Publication, No. 518. (Ref.: Mar. 850/196.)
Import Committee Publication, No. 522. (Ref.: Mar. 850/197.)

Germany Western/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (Ref.: Gen. 712.)

India
Registration and licensing of industrial undertakings—draft rules. (Ref.: Gen. 709.)

Israel
Economic report, May 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2301.)

Norway
Economic report, May 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2303.)

Paraguay
Enquiry for oil extraction plant. (Ref.: Com. 6940.)

S. Africa
Posting of tenders. (Ref.: Gen. 548B.)

Turkey
Construction of an hotel at Istanbul. (Ref.: Com. 6946.)

United States
Texas State Fair, 1952. (Ref.: Gen. 710.)
Enquiry for gunny sacks. (Ref.: Com. 6944.)
Enquiry for paint pigments. (Ref.: Com. 6945.)
Enquiry for millinery needles. (Ref.: Com. 6950.)
Enquiry for lawn mowers. (Ref.: Com. 6951.)

Shipments to Dominican Republic and Haiti

ENQUIRERS may wish to note that Saguenay Terminals Ltd. hope to arrange a cargo sailing at monthly intervals from United Kingdom ports direct to Ciudad Trujillo, in the Dominican Republic, and Port-au-Prince, Haiti. So far sailings have been from Middlesbrough, Liverpool and Glasgow, but, if given sufficient inducement, calls for loading could be arranged at other points, such as London and South Wales. The frequency and extension of sailings must, of course, be dependent upon the volume of cargo offered, and it is hoped that exporters will do what they can to ensure the regular working of this service.

The London Agents for cargo space are Messrs. Joseph Constantine and Sons, 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

Exports to Venezuela

EXPORTERS to Venezuela may be interested to know that according to Venezuelan legal practice, a signed order is considered to be an enquiry, and the order only becomes legally effective when the shippers confirm the order in writing.

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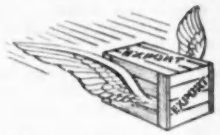

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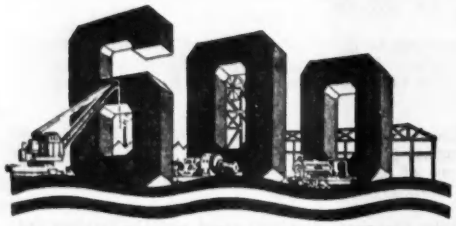

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations

French Imports of Goods Previously Free of Import Licence

THE French *Journal Officiel* of July 9, announced that credits had been opened for the import during the third quarter of 1952 of goods, which were previously liberalized, originating in and imported directly from member-countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) and their dependent overseas territories. The notice annulled and replaced those published on April 12, 16, 18 and 26 (see *Board of Trade Journal* on April 26, pages 841 to 844, and May 3, page 286).

Import licence applications should be deposited with the Office des Changes, 8, Rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris (9e), and will be examined by the technical ministry concerned under the conditions set out in Sections I to IV below. Applications must relate exclusively to goods liberalized before February 4 or 19, as the case may be, and the dossier jacket must bear the inscription "*Avis de* 9 *juillet* 1952" in the top left-hand corner.

The attention of importers is particularly drawn to the following conditions :—

(a) Import licences for food products of agricultural or sea origin, which are marked with the letter "R" will be valid for three months only.

(b) Licence applications for products marked with the letter "F" must be accompanied by two *pro forma* invoices written in French or accompanied by a French translation.

(c) In the case of agricultural, sea or miscellaneous products marked with the letter "J" importers should forward to the technical ministry concerned proof that import of these goods was effected during the liberalization period.

This proof should consist of (i) import licences or certificates passed by the Customs (or photostat copies of such licences or certificates), *or* (ii) summaries of such documents certified by the domiciliary bank. The technical ministries reserve the right to insist that proof should be submitted in the form of (i) above.

The proof should be submitted :—

For miscellaneous products marked "Jt," to the Direction des Industries Divers et des Textiles, 42 Rue de la Boetie, Paris (8e).

For agricultural products marked "Ja," to the Ministere de l'Agriculture, Service des Relations Exterieures, 78 Rue de Varenne, Paris (7e), or for timber specified under Tariff items 765 to 767, to the Direction Generale des Eaux et des Forets, 1, *ter*, Avenue Lowendal, Paris (7e).

For sea fishery products marked with the letters "Jm," to the Ministere de la Marine Marchande, Direction des Peches Maritimes, 3 Place Fontenoy, Paris (7e).

Importers who forwarded references under the conditions prescribed by the notice published in the *Journal Officiel* of April 12, 1952, need not do so again. Other importers must forward their references, as soon as they have received acknowledgment of the receipt of their licence applications, stating on the cover the registered number of the licence application, the tariff item of the product and the name of the exporting country.

I. Products Imported by Associations or Similar Organizations

Tariff Item	Description of Goods	Association
61A	Bulbs, tubers, corms, clawrooted and rhizomes or foliage plants, not in a state of growth; asparagus claw roots ...	*Groupement national interprofessional de production et d'utilisation des semences, graines et plants, 80 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, (7e).*
82	Tea	*Groupement d'achat du the, 10 Rue Gaston-Paymal, Clichy-la-Garenne, (Seine)* or importers acting on their account.
290	Iron ore	*Ferimport, Groupement mobilization.*
292	Manganese ore	*Societe du manganese, groupement mobilisation.*
728 and 729	Raw hides and skins, limed or pickled hides and skins ...	*Groupement d'importation des cuirs et peaux bruts.*
872 and 873	Wool and fine hair in bulk ...	*Groupement d'importation et de repartition de la laine.*
879	Ramie	*Groupement d'importation et de repartition du lin.*
1310	Copper	*Groupement d'importation et de repartition des metaux.*

II. Products Imported under Licences Examined as and when they are Received

Applications for licences for goods in this group can be lodged from the date of the French announcement. They will be examined as and when they are received.

Applications lodged in respect of the same products, under the conditions set out in Section II of the French notice of April 12, 1952, (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 26 and May 3, 1952), and which had not been returned to the applicant before July 9 remain valid and do not have to be renewed. On the other hand, licence applications for products included in the present Section II and which, under the notice of April 12, were examined simultaneously, are no longer valid.

Tariff Item	Description of Goods
1B	Horses for slaughter. Ja–R.
Ex 3	Bovine animals. Ja–R.
Ex 4	Ovine animals. Ja–R.
Ex 3, Ex 4, Ex 5, Ex 6	Animals for breeding purposes. Ja–R.
Ex 6	Porcine animals. Ja–R.
13	Fresh or frozen meat of animals of the equine, bovine, ovine and porcine species (excluding bacon). Ja–R.
14	Edible offals. Ja–R.
22	Meat, salted or dried. Ja–R.
	Molluscs and shellfish, fresh (dead or alive) or simply cooked, salted or dried :—
27 B	Other than sea animals (snails, etc.). Ja–R.
33 A	Eggs in the shell, fresh or preserved. Ja–R.
33 B	Eggs, whole (yolk and white), shelled. Ja–R.
35	Raw human hair. F.
36	Horsehair. F.
37	Pig and boar bristles, badger and other hair for brush making. F.
38	Animal guts, bladders and stomachs. Ja–R.
42	Feathers. F.
39 and 43	Bones and animal waste. F.
44 and 45	Animal horns, antlers and hoofs. F.
47 to 50	Tortoiseshell, empty shells, whale bone, coral. F.
52	Animal glands and organs, fresh. F.
Ex 69 A	Haricot bean seeds. Ja–R.
Ex 69 D	Other seed peas for sowing. Ja–R.
Ex 75 A	Bitter almonds, for almond oil. Ja–R.
112 B, C, E, O, P	Copra, palm kernel, pulghera, castor oil, karite and illipe seeds.
113 B, C, D, E	Seeds and fruits for sowing, other than beet seeds. Ja–R.
119 E	Fruit stones.
126	Gums and gum resins.
128 A	Natural thickening matters, not elsewhere specified or included :— Sea-weeds and derived products. F.
131	Vegetable materials used in basket-making and sparteris, not elsewhere specified or included. F.
133	Vegetable materials for brooms and brushes, not elsewhere specified or included. F.
138, 140, 144, 145	Oils from cattle hoofs, fats from bones, wool grease and its derivatives and other animal fats. R.
Ex 143 C	Fish fats and oils (other than cod liver oil and halibut liver oil). R.
146 H, K, O	Olive, palm kernel and copra oils, crude; refined vegetable oils. R.
148 to 150	Oil lees, soap-stock, degras.
152	Glycerines.
153	Stearic and wool grease tars.
Ex 154	Whale oils, crude or hydrogenated. R.
253	Fluospar.
240 and 348	Sulphur and pyrites.
241	Graphite.
242	Meerschaum (magnesium oxide), amber. F.
248	Barytes (natural barium sulphate).
252	Cryolite and chiolithe.
255 A	Natural magnesium carbonate.
256	Calcined magnesia.
262	Talc and asbestine.
263	Asbestos.
264	Mica.
265	Cyanite.
266	Felspar.
267	Pegmatite.
268 A	Kaolin.
268 B to F	Other clays.
269, 270 C	Quartz, quartzite and special sandstone for fireproof bricks.
270	Refractory mortars, cements, pises, grouting and mastics.
Ex 276	Dolomite, crude and fritted.
Ex 278 A, Ex 278 B	Marbles and granites, in rough slabs or squares.
279 A	Crushed stones, pebble and shingle :— For paving roads and railways.
279 B	Limestones and limeflux.
Ex 281	Natural and artificial sands for industrial use.
287 A	Fatty and assimilated limes.
296	Zinc ore.
301	Chrome ore.
Ex 302	Ghaciaium ore, ilmenite.
315	Peat for agricultural use.
326	Coal tar pitch.
327	Coke from coal tar pitch.
318 to 325, 328, 329, 549	Tars and their derivatives, excluding pitch and pitch coke.
330, 331	Asphalt, bitumen and asphalt mastics.
Various	Miscellaneous abrasives.
354 B	Carbon black.

(*Continued on next page*)

French Import of goods—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Description of Goods
362	Mercury.
387	Ammonia.
482 to 485	Alcohols and their derivatives.
567 to 571	Pharmaceutical products.
677 B	Graphited electrodes.
685	Maintenance products (e.g., for the preservation of leather, wood, etc.)
691 to 704	Plastic materials.
710, 711	Natural and synthetic rubber and chemical derivatives of rubber.
712 to 723, 725 to 727	Regenerated gums, products of the reclamation of rubber, rubber and assimilated materials and products made from them (excluding solid and pneumatic tyres).
730 to 735	Hides and skins, simply tanned. F.
736 to 741	Curried hides and skins worked after tanning. F.
Ex 742	Scrap, parings and other waste from tanned hides and skins.
758	Catgut. F.
765 to 767	Round wood, rough, squared or sawn. Ja.
773	Veneering sheets. F.
775	Wood, drawn for blinds. F.
776	Wood straw. F.
779	Wood, planed, grooved and (or) tongued. F.
780	Beadings and mouldings of wood. F.
782	Veneering sheets, of any type of wood, glued on paper, cardboard, etc. F.
785	Panels, flooring boards or blocks of improved wood. F.
786 to 789	Lath-work, trellis-work and joinery pieces. F.
790	Huts, chalets, etc. F.
791	Packing cases and light wood packing. F.
792	Coopers' wares. F.
794	Various articles of wood for industrial purposes. F.
795	Cartwrights' articles. F.
797 to 799	Articles in wood for husbandry, small wares (*tabletterie*), cabinet-makers' wares, ornaments. F.
819	Plaitings and plaited bands. F.
820	Woven or assimilated articles (rough mattings for packing, Chinese mats and the like).
822, 823	Paper and textile pulp. (Applications should be accompanied by *pro forma* invoices in triplicate.)
824	Waste paper.
858 to 868	Memorandum books, calendars, tear-off calendars, labels, monetary paper, etc., picture postcards, religious pictures, decalcomanias, industrial plans and drawings, photographs, advertising matter and other printed matter and reproductions.
870	Silk waste. F.
871	Synthetic fibres. F.
874	Waste of wool and fine animal hair. F.
875	Shoddy of wool and fine animal hair. F.
876	Wool and fine animal hair, carded or combed.
877	Coarse animal hair. F.
Ex 878	Flax. Licence application may only be lodged by the *Groupement d'importation et de repartition du lin* or by spinning mill owners or agents acting on their behalf.
Ex 878	Flax waste.
880	Cotton in bulk.
881 to 883	Waste and shoddy of cotton; cotton, carded and combed. F.
Ex 891	Sisal. F.
892	Jute. F.
899	Raw silk.
1141	Second-hand clothes. Jt–F.
1142	Rags and scraps of textile materials. Jt–F.
1152	Plaits for the hat-making industry. F.
1153 to 1157	Primary materials for the hat-making industry. F.
1158, 1159	Hat shapes and felts for hats. F.
1161 to 1166	Hats and head-dresses. F.
1168, 1169	Canes, umbrella shafts and handles, whips, whip handles, cane handles knobs, pommels and tips for umbrellas, etc. F.
Ex 1177	Prepared hair. F.
1180	Special paving blocks for grinders.
1181	Worked slate.
1186	Panels, tiles, rough castings, etc., of vegetable fibres, etc., mixed with cement or other building materials. F.
1191 C	Sheets made of compressed mica chips. F.
Various	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.
1202 A, B, D	Fireproof bricks, building parts and other aluminous, silico-aluminous, siliceous and other fireproof products.
1203 A, B, D	
1202 C, 1203 C	Fireproof bricks and building parts and other magnesium fireproof products.
Ex 1257 A	Diamonds, rough or simply sawn, split, rough-polished, cut or otherwise worked, for industrial use.
Ex 1257 B	Worked agate.
Ex 1258	Synthetic stones for industrial use. F.
1259	Bort, powder and waste of precious and synthetic stones.
1260	Silver and silver alloys.
1265 A, 1267 A, 1268 A	Platinum, palladium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and their alloys.
1279	Ferro-alloys.
1280 A	Iron filings.
1280 B	Other iron and steel scrap.
Ex 1281 D	Special alloy steel waste from ingots.
1283 A	Iron and steel in powder form. F.
Ex 1284 D	Machine wire. F.
Ex 1297 D	Special alloy steel extruded wire. F.
Ex 1304 B	Tubes and pipes of special alloy steel. F.
1332 to 1342	Nickel and nickel alloys (unworked, or worked in the form of ingots, bars, plates, sheets, etc.).
1347	Aluminium, unworked.
1366	Zinc, unworked.
1382	Tin and tin alloys, unworked.
1391	Cadmium, unworked and worked.
1394 A	Chrome and chrome alloys, unworked.
1396	Bismuth, unworked and worked.
Various	Other ores, non-ferrous metals and waste of other ores and non-ferrous metals.
1725 C	Wire and cable for electrical purposes, insulated with varnish, enamel etc., without metal coverings and not reinforced with metal. F.
Various	Semi-manufactures in non-ferrous metals. F.
1532	Other driving engines, not elsewhere specified or included (wind engines and apparatus; compressed air engines, reciprocating, or rotary; others). F.
1534 B	Air and vacuum hand pumps. F.
	Air and gas compressors, vacuum pumps, insulated with varnish, enamel etc., without metal coverings and not reinforced with metal. F.
1537 B	Volumetric rotary compressors and vacuum pumps (with paired pistons, vanes, liquid rings, revolving pistons etc.). F.
1537 C	Vacuum compressors and pumps, centrifugal and others. F.
	Motor compressors and motor vacuum pump sets (other than for refrigerators):—
Ex 1538 B	Volumetric rotary compressors. F.
Ex 1538 C	Compressors and vacuum pumps, centrifugal and others. F.
Ex 1538 B	Volumetric, rotary compressors for refrigerators. F.
1634, 1635	Machinery and equipment for the manufacture and conditioning of tobacco and matches. F.
Ex 1556 B, Ex 1556 C	Electric and other winches for ploughing (*de labourage*). F.
1533	Elevators for liquids (chain pumps, etc.). F.
1534 A	Hand pumps, for liquids of all kinds. F.
	Agricultural machinery, for preparing and draining the soil:—
Ex 1586 C	Ploughs, other than disc ploughs and similar apparatus, for animal traction. F.
Ex 1588 D	Cultivators and similar apparatus, for animal traction. F.
	Harvesting and hay-making machinery:—
Ex 1590 A	Mowing and swath-laying machines, for animal traction. F.
Ex 1590 B	Reaping and binding machines, for animal traction. F.
1590 C	Combine-harvesters. F.
Ex 1590 D	Hay-making apparatus and the like, for animal traction. F.
Ex 1590 F	Other machines, for animal traction. F.
1592	Apparatus and instruments for the care and treatment of plants. F.
1593	Apparatus for aviculture and apiculture, not elsewhere specified or included. F.
1594	Apparatus for use on farms, not elsewhere specified or included. F.
	Other agricultural apparatus, not elsewhere specified or included:—
Ex 1595 A	Tuber sorters. F.
Ex 1595 B	Dryers. F.
1597	Wine- and cider-making equipment. F.
1809, 1810, 1812	Passenger- and goods-carrying vehicles, animal drawn, their parts and components. F.
	Hoists, lifts, lowering apparatus and skips:—
1555 B	Electric lifts.
1555 C	Other apparatus (excluding hydraulic apparatus).
1707, 1708	Accumulators and accumulator plates.
1675, 1676, Ex 1686	Mounted or complete bearings, and components, pallers with ball, needle or roller bearings. F.
Ex 1539	Components of motor vehicle engines. F.
1802 B, C	Components of motor-car bodies. F.
1804 C to I	Parts and components for motor-car chassis. F.
Ex 1765 to Ex 1768	Electrical equipment for motor vehicles. F.
Ex 1797, Ex 1798, Ex 1799	Passenger- and goods-carrying motor vehicles, and motor vehicles for special uses (e.g., harvest wagons, road sweepers, etc.), with electric motor. F.
1805, 1806	Cycles and hand-propelled tricycles (for invalids, etc.). F.
1808	Parts and components of cycles and motor cycles. F.
1813, 1814 B	Passenger-carrying trailers and trailers for goods transport (excluding trailers with rubs for carrying railway wagons by road). F.
1815	Baby and invalid carriages. F.
1700, 1701	Electric generators and motors, rotary converters, their parts and components. F.
Ex 1709	Non-automatic cutting-off and disconnecting appliances for cutting in air or in gaseous medium, weighing more than 1 kg. F.
1947 to 1955	Objects in materials which can be carved or moulded (*tabletterie*) (coral, tortoiseshell, ivory, etc.). F.
1989 to 2000	Sports goods. F.
2023	Original works of art.
	Collectors' objects, without limit as to age:—
2024 A	Zoological, botanical, mineral, anatomical collections.
2024 B	Collectors' specimens portraying a historical, archaeological or ethnographical interest.
2024 D	Others (collections of money, postcards, photographs, etc.), but excluding collections of postage stamps, etc.).
2025	Collectors' objects with limit as to age (e.g., books, engravings, maps, music, etc.).
Various	Other products, which were previously liberalized but are not separately specified in the present notice. F. (The full list of liberalized items was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 11 and September 22, 1951.)

III. Applications for Licences which will be Examined Simultaneously

(*a*) Applications for licences to import the under-mentioned products may be deposited with the Office des Changes *until July* 25, 1952.

Tariff No.	Description
1 A	Horses, other than for slaughter. Ja–R.
2	Asses, mules and hinnies. Ja–R.
15-18	Dead poultry, goose or duck liver, game, rabbits. Ja–R.
26	Sea crustaceans, fresh (live or dead). Jm–R.
41	Cattle blood. Ja.
67 F, K, L	Asparagus, cucumbers, artichokes. Ja–R.
68	Dehydrated vegetables and pot herbs. Ja–R.
69 B	Beans and horse beans. Ja–R.
Ex 70 A	Manioc. Ja–R.
72	Citrus fruits. Ja–R.
74 B	Raisins.
75 A, B, C, Ex 75 B	Almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pistachios. Ja–R.
78 B, C, D	Raspberries, red, black and white currants and other edible berries. Ja–R.
80 C, E	Dried apricots, prunes. Ja–R.
120-122	Cereal straw, fodder and fodder roots. Ja.
157	Spermaceti wax.
161-162	Liver and meat preparations and preserves. Jt–F.
163	Meat extracts and broths. Jt–F. (A sample should be sent to *La Direction des Industries Diverses*, 42 *Rue la Boetie, Paris* (8e), setting out the ingredients.)
165	Crustaceans and molluscs, dressed or preserved. Jm.
Ex 167 A, B	Refined sugar, sugar syrup, fruit and other sugars.
174	Sweetened powder for making custards, puddings, entremets, desserts, etc., without cocoa or chocolate. Jt–R. (A sample giving details of the ingredients should be sent to *La Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles*, 42 *Rue la Boetie, Paris* (8e).)
199-102	Preserved fruit and vegetables. Ja–R.
200-207 (except Ex 204, Ex 205)	Condiments, ferments, unsweetened powders for making custards, puddings, etc., tablets and concentrates of unsweetened flavourings etc. Jt–F. (A sample giving details of the ingredients should be sent to *La Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles*, 42 *Rue la Boetie, Paris* (8e).)

(*Continued on next page*)

French Imports of Goods (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Description of Goods
209-211	Natural and mineral waters and ice. Ja–R.
Ex 204, Ex 205 and Ex 358 *A*	Yeasts, rennets, ferments for agricultural use. Ja–F.
226-229, 231-234	Meat and fish meals, pulp, dregs, oilcake, lees, fodder preparations and prepared animal foods. Ja.
609	Pencils. F.
637	Modelling pastes. F.
746	Saddlery goods. F.
752	Case or sheath-makers' wares. F.
753 A, B	Belt-makers' wares. F.
754	Leather clothing. F.
755 A, B	Glove trade articles of leather. F.
756 A	Bolts, plates. F.
756 D, E	Protective and other articles of leather. F.
757	Other leather or skin goods. F.
825-829	Paper and cardboard, not transformed. F.
830-852	Paper and cardboard, transformed (except corrugated or embossed) and paper and cardboard wares. F.
884-885	Cellulose wool and other continuous artificial fibres. F.
886	Artificial fibre shoddy. F.
887	Artificial fibres, carded, combed or drawn. F.
900-910	Yarns of silk, schappe and floss silk. F.
911-914	Yarns of synthetic fibres. F.
915-920	Wool yarns. F.
921-923	Yarns of linen and ramie. F.
924-927	Cotton yarns. F.
928-932	Rayon yarns. F.
933-934	Cellulose wool yarns. F.
965-969	Wool fabrics. F.
1021-1031	Wool and cotton velvets. F.
1036-1039	Tulles and laces. F.
1047-1051	Felts. F.
1068-1070	Embroidery and woven labels. F.
1071-1077	Clothing of woven fabrics. F.
1143	Footwear with leather or rubber soles and leather uppers. F.
1641 O	Pointing machines. F.
Ex 1656	Boring tools for mining. F.
1672 A	Winding machines called "*a Bobiner*". F.
Ex 1703 B	Rectifiers other than with mercury vapour, with glass bulbs or with hot cathodes. F.
1706	Electric batteries.
1724 A	Reinforced wire and cable insulated with plastic materials, with or without the addition of other materials. F.
1724 C, 1725 D	Wire and cable, reinforced or not, insulated with cellulose pulp, paper or textile materials, other than silk, schappe or synthetic fibres. F.
1727-1729	Electric signalling equipment. F.
1857-1859, 1866-1867	Instruments for astronomy, geodesy, photographic surveying, meteorology and geophysics. F.

(b) Applications for licences to import the under-mentioned products may be deposited with the Office des Changes *until August* 10, 1952.

Tariff No.	Description
83-92	Vanilla, pepper and various spices. Ji–F.
118 D, E	Roots, barks.
119 A, B, D, F	Aniseed, lemon peel, mats, locust beans. Ji–F.
663	Extinguishers F.
724 A, B, C	Tyres. F.
800-803	Chairs and chair seats. F.
804-808 (except 804 B)	Furniture. F.
809-813	Bedding (including metal spring mattresses). F.
935-950	Yarns, twines and ropes. F.
951-952	Metal fabrics. F.
953-960	Silk fabrics. F.
961-964	Fabrics of synthetic fibres. F.
984-989	Rayon and cellulose wool fabrics. F.
990-991	Hemp fabrics. F.
992-997	Jute and paper fabrics. F.
998-1020	Ribbons. F.
1032-1033	Carpets. F.
1057	Linoleum. F.
1165	Metal helmets. F.
1170	Umbrella and parasol frames. F.
1404	Pressure bottles and similar receptacles. F.
Ex 1405 A	Milk cans holding more than 18 litres. F.
1405 B	Casks, drums, kegs, cans and tins for packing, of sheet metal. F.
1408	Flexible tubes for packing. F.
1410	Droppers and stoppers for pouring. F.
1411	Overcap capsules.
1419-1421	Chains and accessories, anchors. F.
Ex 1425	Nails for shoeing animals. F.
Ex 1428	Protectors and fittings for footwear. F.
1429	Ironwork for shoeing animals. F.
1436 A	Special tools for clock-making. F.
Ex 1443	Safety razors and components, except blades. F.
1455	Household and sanitary articles, etc., of copper and copper alloys. F.
1461	Flexible pipes. F.
1495	Ground pins for industrial use. F.
1499	Hair curlers, hair waving tongs and the like of base metal. F.
1504 B	Other metal stationer's sundries. F.
1508	Direction, sign, advertising and address plates and the like, figures, letters and other signs. F.
1509	Metal frames for photographs, prints, etc. F.
1511-1513	Powder and make-up cases, etc. F.
1757 C	Electric soldering irons. F.
1763 B	Parts and components of electric clippers. F.
Various	Miscellaneous engineering products of metal. F.
1663	Adding and calculating machines. F.
1664, 1668	Office machines and equipment (except typewriters and adding and calculating machines). F.
1658-1661, 1847-1848	Weighing apparatus and instruments including precision balances and weights. F.
1862, 1864, 1868 C, D, E	Precision graduators, testing machines, drawing and other instruments. F.
1876, 1878 to 1884	Cinematograph and projection apparatus. F.

Tariff Item	Description of Goods
1657 A	Generators of acetylene and other gases, by wet process, for all uses and their components. F.
1757 D	Other electric apparatus for soldering, welding, heating and extruding metals. F.
678	Electrodes, coated metal wire and rods for soldering or welding. F.
680	Soldering compositions in paste or powder. F.
1670, 1687	Transmission gear. F.
1545-1549	Ovens and furnaces. F.
1555-1567 (except 1555 B, 1556 B, C and 1563)	Hoisting and handling equipment. F.
Ex 1709 A, 1811, 1816 B, 1568 A-H (except 1568 B) 1571, 1573, 1574, 1578	Extracting and earth works equipment and equipment for the preparation of mineral products. F.
1576 B	Calenders for all purposes. F.
1561-1563, 1644	Machinery for the ceramic and glass industries. F.
1598, 1599, 1602 to 1605	Plant for the milling and food industries. F.
1611-1614	Plant for the paper industry. F.
Ex 1615 C, 1616, 1617	Printing plant. F.
Ex 1316 B, Ex 1323 B, Ex 1330 B	Shaped tubes of copper and copper alloys. F.
Ex 1485 A	Kitchen ranges 1·20 metres or more in length. F.
1523-1524	Gas generators, steam engines. F.
1531	Power engines. F.
1554	Other thermic machines and apparatus. F.
1572	Centrifugal machines and apparatus. F.
1585	Sand blasting machines or similar apparatus. F.
1586	Moulds and chill moulds. F.
1636	Non-electric washing machines and machines for washing up and drying crockery. F.
Ex 1672 B	Pencil making machinery. F.
1687	Automatic lubricators. F.
1781 A	Steam locomotives for track of 0·60 metres gauge or less. F.
1777 F	Other goods wagons. F.
Ex 1721, Ex 1725	Insulators and parts of insulating materials (except of steatite). F.
1730-1733	Pocket lamps and the like, electric lighting appliances, incandescent lamps and tubes, arc lamps. F.
1834	Electric meters. F.
1618-1620	Machinery for the preparation of textile materials and for spinning. F.
1621-1622	Machinery for the further processing of spinning, for the preparation of weaving and for wearing. F.
1623, 1624	Hosiery looms and knitting machines and looms for tulle and lace. F.
1625, 1626 A, B, D, E	Accessories and components. F.
1627-1629	Machinery for the manufacture of felt, for dressing, textile materials and laundry equipment. F.
1630 B, Ex 1631 A, 1631 B 1631 C	Industrial sewing machines. F. Sewing machine needles. F.
1632	Machinery for the hides and skins industries. F.
Ex 1633 A	Awls and needles for sewing footwear or leather. F.
1910-1928 (except 1924)	Musical instruments and apparatus. F.

(c) Applications for licences to import the under-mentioned products may be deposited with the Office des Changes *until August* 25, 1952.

Tariff No.	Description
158, 159	Animal and vegetable waxes. F.
970-972	Linen fabrics. F.
973-983	Cotton fabrics. F.
1040-1045	Trimmings (passementerie) and nets. F.
1052, 1053	Hoses and belts. F.
1054	Elastic fabrics, woven. F.
1055 A, B	Printed fabrics with metal or metal threads and printed woollen fabrics. F.
1056	Fabrics specially dressed for book-binding, painting, hat-making, etc. F.
1060	Fabrics covered with a coating of a cellulose derivative basis. F.
1061	Rubberized fabrics. F.
1065	Incandescent mantles. F.
1066	Wicks for lamps, etc. F.
1067	Technical articles of fabrics. F.
1078-1085	Clothing accessories. F.
1086, 1087	Household linen and furnishing articles of fabrics. F.
1088-1093 (except 1092 B)	Made up goods of fabrics. F.
1094-1103	Knitted fabrics including knitted fabrics with metal. F.
1104, 1106 to 1111	Stockings, socks and ankle socks. F.
1112-1140	Other knitted goods. F.
1251	Articles of small glassware. F.
1270-1273	Wares containing precious stones (*bijouterie, joaillerie*). F.
1275	Fancy jewellery. F.
1486-1489	Ornamental objects of metal. F.
1669	Other office machines and apparatus. F.
Ex 2001	Fishing hooks, not fitted. F.
2011-2013	Drawing slates, seals, ink pads, lighters, etc. F.
2017	Sprayers and their mountings. F.
1833, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1849, 1539 N	Meters and controlling apparatus. F.
1886 B to E, 1887 A, D, E, 1888, 1894, 1895 B, C, 571 D	Medical-surgical equipment and dental cement. F.
1870-1873	Spectacles, binoculars and telescopes F.
1942	Arms of commerce, using any propelling force other than powder combustion. F.
1943	Arms of commerce, not elsewhere specified or included. F.
1528	Hydraulic turbines. F.

(*Continued on next page*)

French Imports of Goods—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description
1535, 1536	Pumps and motor pump sets. F.
1540 to 1544, 1553	Ventilating and air-conditioning apparatus. F.
1608-1610	Plant for the chemical industry. F.
1637, 1639, 1640	Conditioning machinery. F.
1924	Components for sound-recording and sound-reproducing apparatus. F.

IV. Products Imported under Le Regime de la Declaration Autorisation d'Importation

Tariff No.	Description
853	Newspapers.
854	Music, manuscript or printed.
855	Books.
856	Children's picture books.
857	Cartographic works in sheets or boards.
	Declaration may be lodged on or after July 9, 1952.

The French text of the Notice may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Room 6147, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Imports of Replacement Parts

THE French *Journal Officiel* of July 9, announced that special credits had been opened for the import of replacement parts for equipment, falling under Chapters 86 to 95 inclusive and 98 to 100 inclusive of the French tariff, and originating in and imported from the following countries and their overseas territories: Western Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Trieste, Turkey.

Chapter headings and tariff numbers of the goods concerned are given below.

Chapter No.	Description	Tariff Nos.
86	Boilers; engines; thermic, hydraulic and pneumatic machines ...	1519–1554
87	Hoisting and goods handling equipment; extracting and earthworks equipment; machinery and plant for crushing, sifting and agglomerating mineral products; machinery and plant for ceramic works, glassworks, the iron and steel industry and foundry works	1555–1586
88	Machinery and equipment for agriculture and the food industry	1587–1606
89	Machinery and plant for the chemical industry, for paper mills and printing works, for the textile and hides and skins industries; conditioning machinery and plant	1607–1640
90	Machine tools and tools for machine tools; weighing apparatus and instruments; office machinery and equipment; machines and equipment not elsewhere specified or included ...	1641–1672
91	Taps, cocks and valves; bearings; transmission gear; components of general machinery	1673–1699
92	Electric generators, motors, transformers and converters; batteries; accumulators; electric equipment	1700–1726
93	Electrical equipment	1727–1769
94	Rolling stock and fixed equipment for railway and tramway lines	1770–1796
95	Motor vehicles, motorized equipment for labouring and goods handling, cycle and other vehicles	1797–1816
98	Meters; measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	1833–1854
99	Optical glass; scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; optical goods; photographic and cinematographic equipment; medico-surgical equipment	1855–1895
100	Clocks and watches	1896–1909

Applications for import licences may be lodged with the *Office des Changes* (*3e sous-direction*), 8 *Rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris* (9*e*), from the date of the present notice. Import licence applications should bear the inscription "*Pieces de rechange*" and be accompanied by *pro forma* invoices in duplicate. They will be examined as and when they are received.

The term "Replacement parts" is only applicable to parts necessary for the maintenance or repair of equipment of foreign manufacture in service in France. Parts, other than replacement parts are not covered by the present notice.

Import licence applications, which were submitted in accordance with a similar announcement published on April 9, 1952 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 26, 1952, page 845), and upon which no decision has been reached, remain valid and will be examined under the terms of the present notice.

The French Text of the notice may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations & Exports Department, Room 6147, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Customs Tariff Modifications

THE French *Journal Officiel* of July 6, 1952, announced a change in the description attaching to the undermentioned French tariff item. The change in description is shown in italics.

Tariff No.	Description	Minimum *ad valorem* Duty
1275	Fancy jewellery :—	
	Metal watch bracelets	30
	Others :—	
	Of base metal, gilded or silvered, with or without parts of other materials	30
	Of base metal, neither gilded nor silvered, with or without parts of other materials	30
	Without metal parts	30

The French notice also amends the explanatory tariff notes attached to Chapter 100, concerning watch movements.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Room 6147, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Re-Imposition of Customs Duties

THE French *Journal Officiel* of July 12, announced the reimposition of customs duties, previously suspended, on the following item :—

Tariff Item	Description of Goods
410	Titanium oxide, including pigments.

The goods concerned are exempt from the reimposed duties, if they were shipped directly to the French customs territory before July 12, 1952, and were declared to be for actual use and not for warehouse storage.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Room 6147, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Import Licensing Regulations in the British Colonies

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to the particulars published in previous issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* about the treatment accorded to goods of United Kingdom origin in certain British Colonies :—

Federation of Malaya

The item "Manufactured tobacco, excluding cigars, cigarettes, snuff and tobacco imported in containers for retail sale to the public" should be deleted from the list of goods which still require individual import licences. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of April 19, 1952, page 805.)

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At home to Mr Robertson

IT IS A FINE THING, someone once said, to have ancestors; but if you have none worth speaking about, it is not a bad plan to set up in the business yourself. There are towns like this. The guide books are terse about them. 'Pop. 18,157; early closing Wednesday; nothing noteworthy to see...' There are many such, not quite new and not very old, whose traditions are still in the making.

★ ★ ★

IT WAS in a town of this kind that Mr. Robertson came to live. As he surveyed it for the first time, it looked commonplace enough; the old weathered cottages, the newer houses and the tarmac road that led along the valley to the ironworks beyond.

★ ★ ★

NOTHING noteworthy—or so it would have seemed to Baedeker. But Mr. Robertson was not a starry-eyed visitor. He had come here because he had a job to do. To him there was one thing very noteworthy about the little town. It was full of people. People and their problems were Mr. Robertson's business.

THEY have been the concern of Mr. Robertson, his colleagues and his predecessors for just over a century—although not always to the same extent as today. Mr. Robertson's business, which is home service insurance, has developed in much the same way as the town in which he came to work. Like cities many times its size, its social pattern reflects in miniature the story of a nation's growth. Every week, from Friday to Thursday, Mr. Robertson cycles through a century of history; from the old farmhouses on the village outskirts, through the 'new' but sooty town to the villas on the windward side of the smoke. There are families in every row, street and crescent who are at home, on one day or another, to Mr. Robertson.

'POP. 18,157...' Most of it is in the 'new' town that Mr. Robertson visits on a Friday evening, for it is reasonable to collect insurance premiums when people find it easiest to pay them. Hereabouts this Friday evening visit has been a custom for as long as there have been local traditions of any kind. No one, save for a few cottagers, lived here before the mineral quarries were opened and the ironworks built. Ever since, the insurance man's regular call has been an accepted feature of domestic routine. Often enough, family problems are stored up during the week for his attention.

THIS valley town, like many others, has had its ups and downs; today it is one of the all-important reservoirs of Britain's productive energy. And Mr. Robertson—like the fitters and foremen and clerks he visits in their homes and sometimes in the works canteen—is also playing a part in keeping the nation's economy on an even keel; in helping, perhaps, to turn the wheels within the factory gates.

FOR MONEY is needed to keep these wheels spinning. Mr. Robertson's policyholders are among the millions of families who help to provide it and who enjoy, in consequence, the security that wisely-spread investments yield. To offer this extra measure of security, a family safeguard for the present and often a provision for the future as well, is the primary purpose of life assurance. But if the intention to save were not constantly refreshed by painstaking personal attention, the nation, no less than the individual policyholder, would be poorer.

THE voluntary effort of countless families throughout the country, aided by the service that Mr. Robertson and his colleagues bring to their homes, enables millions of pounds which would otherwise be 'spending money' to be funnelled off every year to augment the nation's savings. A large part of the funds administered for the policyholders provides capital resources which invigorate vital productive industries.

MR. ROBERTSON may or may not reflect on these affairs as he cycles home to a belated meal. Most likely his thoughts are elsewhere. For his concern is with the people, provident and happy-go-lucky alike, whose needs and problems he has come to understand so well.

HIS interests are intimately linked with theirs. And if he reaches home to find an urgent call to be dealt with before he finally turns in—well, that is just one of the services which play an indispensable part in sustaining this nationwide thrift movement.

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New Zealand Customs Decisions

THE New Zealand Customs Department have issued the following decisions concerning the classification of goods shown in the New Zealand Customs Tariff :—

Tariff Item No.	Decision
159 (2)	Felt underlay, rubber backed.
159 (4)	Cork flooring or tiling composed of granulated cork which has been bonded with rubber and compressed into sheets.
161	Button and slide sets comprising carded sets of buttons and dress slides.
222	Glass bevelled, etc. ; mirrors, etc. :— Vanity sets containing a mirror and other articles, except brushes.
248 (1)	Pads, cleaning, for gramophone records.
300 (2) (c)	Paper streamers in rolls.
336 (4)	Electrocardiographs, including recording paper (even if sensitized) for use therewith.
338 (4)	Electroencephalographs, including recording paper (even if sensitized) for use therewith.
352 (b)	Photographers' and similar :— Irons, dry mounting.
356 (1) (c)	Air vent traps or eliminators (other than those which are thermostatically controlled) for internal heating systems (see also Tariff Item 352—Instruments).
356 (1) (c)	Pipes, finned or gilled.
360	Scarifiers, specially suited for use with road graders and road rollers.

		British Preferential	General
448 (2)	Boots and other footwear :— The following materials declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making footwear :— Cork in sheets, coloured : cork, granulated, bonded with rubber, in sheets (see also Tariff Items 159 and 449 (2))	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
448 (3)	Methyl cyclohexanone	3 per cent.	10 per cent.

Import Prohibition on Used or Secondhand Sacks and Bags

NEW ZEALAND Customs Import Prohibition Order, 1952, Serial No. 1952/110, prohibits the importation, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, of used or second-hand bags or sacks, whether empty or containing goods of any description.

The following Orders are revoked :—

The Customs Import Prohibition Order, 1936, No. 6.

The Customs Import Prohibition Order (No. 2), 1951.

Explanatory Note : As a safeguard against the introduction of animal diseases, particularly foot and mouth disease, through used or second-hand sacks, this Order provides authority to control the importation of all such sacks, whether empty or as containers for any goods.

The Orders revoked prohibited the importation, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of (a) used or second-hand empty sacks and (b) seeds, grain, nuts, and other agricultural produce in used or second-hand bags or sacks.

This Order came into effect on June 13, 1952.

Enquiry into Tariff Rates on Electric Motors

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received that the New Zealand Board of Trade proposes to enquire into and report on the question of what rates of duty should be imposed on electric motors which are included under Tariff Items 338 (1) (a) and 338 (1) (b), which read as follows :—

Tariff Item No.	Description	Present Rates of Duty			
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	Miscellaneous
338 (1) (a)	Machinery or appliances, electrical, viz. :— Transformers for wireless receiving sets ; one phase and three-phase transformers up to and including 500 kVA operating at pressures not exceeding 15,000 volts ; electric motors up to and including 25 B.H.P. ...	Free	20 per cent.	25 per cent.*	Switzerland 20 per cent.
(1) (b)	Machinery or appliances, n.e.i., peculiar to the generation of electricity, to the transformation of pressure of electric currents, or to the conversion of one type of electric current to another ; electric motors n.e.i. ; slide rails for electric generators or electric motors	Free	20 per cent.	25 per cent.*	Switzerland 20 per cent.

* Plus surtax at the rate of nine-fortieths of the amount of duty.

For the purpose of taking evidence on the review of these parts of the Tariff items, the New Zealand Board of Trade will hold a public enquiry commencing on Tuesday, September 30, 1952, at 10.30 a.m. in the Board Room, First Floor, Departmental Building, Stout Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

Notes for the guidance of witnesses in preparing evidence for these Tariff enquiries are available on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 6150, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. : Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2420.)

A typewritten statement of the evidence to be tendered, compiled in accordance with these notes for guidance, should be lodged with Mr. R. F. Wilson, Secretary, Board of Trade, P.O. Box 2424, Wellington, New Zealand, on or before Tuesday, September 16, 1952. Each statement will, in general, need to be read under oath at the public enquiry by the person tendering.

Where United Kingdom interests propose to submit evidence, would they please advise Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, of their intentions.

Exchange Availability

Telegraphic information has been received from New Zealand that the Reserve Bank of New Zealand have stated that they will ultimately provide exchange for all firm contracts entered into before April 1, 1952 ; even if payments have in the event, to be spread through 1953. Importers, whose requests for exchange to cover such orders have been postponed, will be advised as early as possible when they should re-apply.

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Australian Import Restrictions

ACCORDING to information received from the Australian Department of Trade and Customs, the categories of goods affected by the import restrictions, as listed in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 22, 1952, pages 617–622 and subsequent amending notices, should be further amended as follows :—

Delete Item	Insert New Item		Category
78 (F)	78 (F)	Peanuts, unshelled	A
108	108 (A) (1)	Feathers, undressed and down	B
	108 (A) (2)	Feathers, undressed as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	A
	108 (B)	Feathers, dressed, etc.	B
117	117 (A)	Blankets, cotton	B
	Ex 117 (B)	Blankets for use in printing machines ...	100 per cent.
	117 (B)	Balance	B
208 (K)	208 (K) (1)	Cooking stoves and ranges of less than 4,000 cubic inches capacity	A
	208 (K) (2)	Cooking stoves and ranges over 4,000 cubic inches capacity	B
243	Ex 243	Optical glass blanks other than for sunglasses ; glass for use in manufacture of industrial goggles	Adm.
	243	Balance	B
244 (A) (1)	Ex 244 (A) (1)	Lenses for manufacture of sunglasses ...	B
	244 (A) (1)	Balance	A
244 (B)	Ex 244 (B)	Lenses for manufacture of sunglasses ...	B
	244 (B)	Balance	A
334 (G) (1)	Ex 334 (G) (1) (a)	Sulphite paper in bulk for use in manufacture of toilet rolls	A
	334 (G) (1) (a)	Balance	B
	334 (G) (1) (b)	Greaseproof wrapping	A
	334 (G) (1) (c) (1)	Cellulose transparent paper, printed, etc. ...	B
	334 (G) (1) (c) (2)	Cellulose transparent paper, other	A
334 (J)	Ex 334 (J)	Dry fixing	100 per cent.
	334 (J)	Balance	A
339	339	Books and printed matter	Adm.

The treatment accorded to the licensing of books and printed matter classifiable under Tariff Item 339 has been amended to "Adm." and it is understood that licences will be issued freely.

Quotas established under Tariff Item 129 (C) abrasive cloth and 334 (M) abrasive paper, may be amalgamated to form one category and licences granted on the basis of 80 per cent. instead of category "A."

Information has also been received that in order to relieve the congestion at the Central Import Licensing Branch, Sydney, the setting up, within the Department of Trade and Customs at Canberra, of a special section has been approved. This section will deal with applications for special treatment from those importers of essential goods and raw materials for manufacturing purposes who have no base year quota or whose established quota is deemed insufficient for current needs.

This section will also deal with cases in which it is claimed that the supplier in the exporting country is suffering hardship by reason of the restrictions.

All future requests for consideration in respect of these particular aspects should therefore be addressed to the Comptroller-General of Customs, at Canberra.

Egyptian Import Restrictions

IN connection with the recent restrictions on imports, firms in Egypt placing orders abroad are required to deposit 100 per cent. of the value of the goods with banks in Egypt when opening letters of credit. Unless a letter of credit is opened and deposit made there is no guarantee that foreign exchange will be available for transfer when the goods arrive. It is recommended, therefore, that United Kingdom exporters should accept orders for Egypt against letters of credit only.

Portuguese Customs Tariff

HER MAJESTY'S Representative in Lisbon reports the publication in the Portuguese *Official Gazette* on June 18 and 21, 1952, of Decree Laws No. 38786 and 38791, respectively, making various amendments in the Portuguese Export and Import Customs Tariffs.

An English translation of these Decree-Laws can be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Tariff Section), Room 6163, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Indian Import Trade Control

THE UNITED KINGDOM Trade Commissioner in Delhi has forwarded copies of two Notifications modifying the Indian import control regulations as follows :—

Chaff Cutters, Sugar Cane Crushers, Sprayers and Dusters

Chaff cutters, sugar cane crushers, sprayers and dusters have been removed from the scope of Open General Licence No. XVI (see *Board of Trade Journal* on July 5, 1952). Shipments of these articles (now removed from O.G.L. No. XVI) if despatched on through consignment to India on or before June 30, 1952, were allowed clearance without any licence. No further grace period was allowed.

For shipments to be made after June 30, 1952, licences will be necessary and importers should procure import licences in advance of shipment. Special Open General Licence Concessional Licences will be granted in respect of firm irrevocable commitments made by importers before June 14, 1952, and not shipped on or before June 30, 1952. Licences when granted will be valid for shipments up to December 31, 1952, without any grace period whatsoever.

Importers who had made firm contracts on or before June 14, 1952, were invited to apply for licences to the Import Trade Controllers at the ports before June 30, 1952.

As a further concession, it has been decided that those who opened confirmed letters of credit before June 14, 1952, for shipments beyond June 30, 1952, can make necessary arrangements to have their goods shipped during the period of validity of the letter of credit pending formal issue of import licences. The goods so imported will be allowed clearance on producing the bank certificate regarding the letter of credit so opened to the Customs Authorities and on an undertaking to produce the special concessional licence within a reasonable period of time.

Except as indicated above, shipments should not be arranged without obtaining a licence in advance. (Public Notice No. 65-I.T.C.(P.N.)/52 of June 14, 1952.)

Cotton Textile Machinery

A notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 6, 1952 (Public Notice No. 25-I.T.C.(P.N.)/52 of March 17, 1952), stated, *inter alia*, that a separate notice was to be issued in respect of the licensing policy for looms required for textile industry other than jute and hemp.

It has now been decided that the following policy will be adopted for the licensing of this item for the year 1952 :—

(i) No licences will be granted for plain looms, drop box looms, automatic looms of cop-change type, and loose reed semi-auto looms.

(ii) Applications from actual users only will be considered for the following types :—
  (a) Automatic looms of shuttle-change type, and fast reed cop-change type ;
  (b) Fast reed semi-auto looms ;
  (c) High-speed multiple-head tape and webbing looms ;
  (d) Light metal treadle looms ; and
  (e) Blanket looms.

As regards the first two types, viz. (a) and (b) above, the applicants should give full reasons as to why they must have the particular auto loom or semi-auto loom as the case may be.

As looms are licensable under the Capital Goods Scheme irrespective of their value limit, applications by actual users may be made to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, in the prescribed Capital Goods Form. Applications will be considered and dealt with as and when received in consultation with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. (Public Notice No. 66-I.T.C.(P.N.)/52 of June 18, 1952.)

Export Duty Modification

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Delhi has forwarded a copy of S.R.O. 974, issued by the Indian Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) on June 1, 1952, the effect of which is to exempt Zoda Cotton, i.e., cotton of third picking and of unspinnable quality, from so much of the customs duty leviable thereon when exported from India as is in excess of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Irish Republic

Customs Tariff Amendments

THE Government of the Irish Republic have made an Order entitled Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 284) (Abrasives) Order, 1952, which came into force on and from July 18, 1952, the effect of which is to reduce the rate of duty payable on abrasives (Tariff Ref. No. 1/3), as shown below :—

Articles Liable for Duty	New Rates of Duty		Old Rates of Duty	
	Full	Preferential U.K. and Canada	Full	Preferential U.K. and Canada
Abrasives :— *comprising* abrasives, which consist of abrasive powder or grain on a base of :— (a) paper, or (b) paperboard, or (c) cloth, or (d) paper and cloth, or (e) paperboard and cloth imported in sheets, rolls or coils, or in the form of belts or discs, but *excluding* any such abrasives :— (i) which have been waterproofed, or (ii) which are discs having a vulcanised base.	35 per cent. *ad val.*	20 per cent. *ad val.*	45 per cent. *ad val.*	30 per cent. *ad val.*

Southern Rhodesia

Rebate of Customs Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT Notice No. 542, published in the Southern Rhodesia *Government Gazette* on June 27, 1952, amends Government Notice No. 643 of 1950 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 18, 1950, pages 802–806) by the addition under the heading "Twine and Cordage Manufacturing Industry," of the following :—

Goods	Tariff Item	To the extent of the Duty appearing in Column
Cardboard centres and cones ...	331	C

"Made in Canada" Rulings

FURTHER to the notice on "Made in Canada" Rulings that appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9, 1952 (page 308), Memorandum Series D, No. 51, M.C.R. 136, dated June 30, 1952, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, states that gasoline engine driven fork lift trucks, having a rated lifting capacity of 4,000 pounds to 15,000 pounds, inclusive, with a load centre of 24 inches from the face of the fork, are of a class or kind made in Canada.

The following information is to be shown on the Customs invoices :

(1) Description of fork lift truck.
  (a) Name.
  (b) Kind of power.
  (c) Model number.
  (d) Serial number.
(2) Manufacturers' maximum rated capacity and load centre at which rated.

This ruling became effective on May 29, 1952, and the previous ruling is, therefore, cancelled.

Facts about the Coalmining Industry

The 1952 edition of "The Colliery Year Book" is published by the Louis Cassier Co. Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, price 30s. This 30th edition of "The Colliery Year Book" contains comprehensive information concerning the coalmining industry and its allied trades. It follows basically the line of the last edition in its presentation of the fullest data in the most accessible manner.

Since the National Coal Board has taken over the opencast coal production of this country fuller details about the Opencast Executive and the Regions have been included, and also details of the National Coal Board Brickworks. For easier reference the Mines Index and the Statistical sections are separately coloured on the fore edge of the volume.

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EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2407, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Telephone : Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2035.) Address for telegrams and cables : "Boneblack, London."

ADVERTISEMENTS. Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone : City 9876, Ext. 147.)

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Addresses of Board of Trade Departments, Officers and Overseas Representatives

	Last Published
U.K. Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 May 1952
Overseas Chambers of Commerce in London	28 June 1952
Board of Trade Departments	19 July 1952
Board of Trade Regional Controllers ...	19 July 1952
Board of Trade Regional, Sub and District Offices	19 July 1952
Export Credits Guarantee Department ...	28 June 1952
British Chambers of Commerce Overseas ...	5 July 1952
Trade Enquiry Offices in London ...	28 June 1952
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. ...	12 July 1952

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Opportunities for Sports Goods Makers at New York Show

SPECIAL efforts are being made by the National Sporting Goods Association, in the United States, to attract leading toy and games manufacturers to their 22nd Sporting Goods Show, which is being held in the Hotel New Yorker from January 25 to 28 inclusive next year. A special floor is being set aside for the producers of these particular goods in order to concentrate the displays and thereby facilitate "shopping" by the many sports goods dealers and buyers expected to attend.

In 1952 it was estimated that over 6,500 buyers visited the Show to see 375 exhibitors displaying more than 550 lines, at what was a record event. The type of exhibits ranged from under-water diving equipment, shuttlecocks and golf balls, to tennis racquets, dart-boards, sporting guns and rifles, hockey equipment, and archery equipment.

This major event, which in previous years has been held in Chicago, is reported by the British Consulate-General at Chicago to be the leading one of its kind and can be recommended to United Kingdom firms with distribution arrangements in the United States. At the end of May the organizers said that 240 exhibitors had already been assigned space in the 1953 Show.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested in having their goods displayed at this Show should advise their agents to book space or to apply for further information to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. G. Marvin Shutt, 1 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. The Exhibitions and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 436), will be pleased to learn of any United Kingdom firms deciding to take part, and has available for perusal a copy of the Exhibit brochure and floor plans.

Home and Overseas Events

The following list of trade exhibitions and fairs is compiled from information furnished by the organizers. No responsibility is taken for the standing of the organizations or individuals mentioned, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration. Recent additions to the list are indicated by an asterisk (*).

United Kingdom

A list of major Exhibitions and Fairs to be held in the United Kingdom was published in last week's issue and will again appear with additions, in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

1952

Overseas (In Europe)

UTRECHT, LEATHER INDUSTRIES FAIR—July 21–25.
Apply, Mr. W. Freidhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

DORNBIRN EXPORT AND SAMPLES FAIR—August 1–10.
Apply, Export u Mustermesse G.m.b.H., Dornbin, Vorarlberg, Austria.

PESARO, THIRD NATIONAL CERAMICS FAIR—August 3–24.
Apply, Camera di Commercio, Pesaro, Italy.

TRENTO INTERNATIONAL FAIR (TOURISM AND SPORT)—August 9–24.
British Section organized by Mr. F. C. Kerry, c/o Fiera di Trento, Palazzo Camera di Commercio, Trento, Italy.

INNSBRUCK FAIR—August 21–31.
Apply, British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

STOCKHOLM, ST. ERIKS FAIR—August 23–September 7.
Apply, Circle Exhibitions Ltd., 47 Hertford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 7557.)

OFFENBACH LEATHER GOODS FAIR—August 30–September 4.
Apply, Offenbacher Messe Gesellschaft m.b.H., Offenbach a.M.

FRANKFURT AUTUMN FAIR—August 31–September 4.
Apply, LEP Transport Limited, Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR—August 31–September 14.
Apply, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Sofia, Bulgaria.

UTRECHT 59TH ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR—September 2–11.
Apply Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

BRUSSELS 1ST CHILDREN'S AND FAMILIES' EXHIBITION ("JOURNEES DE L'ENFANCE DE LA JEUNESSE DE LA FAMILLE")—September 4–14.
At Palais des Beaux-Arts. Apply, 53 rue Theodore Roosevelt, Bruxelles.

COPENHAGEN, EXHIBITION OF VANS AND LORRIES—September 5–14.
In Forum Building. Apply Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Importers Amaliegade 22, Copenhagen, K.

STRASBOURG, 27TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 6–21.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5949.)

BARI INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR OF THE LEVANT—September 6–24.
Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)
British Section organized by Mr. F. C. Kerry, Via Gazzera 25, Verona.

COLOGNE AUTUMN FAIR—Textiles, September 7–9; Household Goods and Metalware, September 14–16; International Collective Exhibition, September 7–11.
Apply, Messe und Ausstellungs, Ges.m.b.H., Cologne.

VIENNA 32ND AUTUMN FAIR—September 7–14.
Apply, the British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce, 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

LEIPZIG FAIR—September 7–17.
Apply, Platz des Friedens 8, Aufg. A, Leipzig, C.1, Germany.

SALONIKA 17TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 7–28.
Apply, Fair Committee Offices, Thessaloniki, Greece.

DUSSELDORF MUSIC TRADES EXHIBITION—September 11–15.
* Apply, John E. Buck and Company, 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

PARMA, 7TH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRESERVED FOOD AND PACKING—September 12–25.
Apply Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)
British Section organized by Mr. F. C. Kerry c/o Mostra International Conserve, Parma, Italy.

PIACENZA. 1ST NATIONAL METHANE EXHIBITION—September 13–21.
Apply Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Piacenza.

GHENT 7TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF FLANDERS (AND 2ND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BREWING AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES)—September 13–28.
Southern Area: Apply S. R. Tippett and Co. Ltd. 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Mansion House 0646.)
Northern Area: Apply, Robertson Buckley and Co. Ltd., Bereys Buildings, George Street, Brixteth Street, Liverpool. (Tel.: Liverpool Central 0952.)

LAUSANNE 33RD SWISS FAIR—September 13–28.
Apply, Comptoir Swiss, Place de la Riponne 5, Lausanne.

ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 13–28.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947.)

MARSEILLES INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 13–29.
Apply, Butlers Advertising Services Ltd., 22 St. Giles High Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 5905.)

HANOVER, 2ND EUROPEAN MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION—September 14–23.
Apply, Messrs. Schenkers Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 5595/6.)

MILAN INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION—September 14–23.
* Apply, Secretary-General, International Aeronautical Exhibition, Via Mercanti, 2, Milan.

LE MANS SAMPLE FAIR—September 18–22.
Apply, The Secretary-General, Les Quatre Jours du Mans, Quinconne des Jacobins, Le Mans (Sarthe).

BERLIN GERMAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—September 19–October 5.
Apply, Berlin Marketing Council, 16 Berkeley Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 7654.)

HANOVER, 7TH TEXTILE FAIR—September 20–22.
* Near the "Stadthalle." Apply, Schenkers Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 5595/6.)

LODI, 4TH NATIONAL DAIRY FAIR—September 21–30.
Apply, Fiera del Latte, Lodi, Italy.

STOCKHOLM INSTRUMENTS AND MEASUREMENTS EXHIBITION—September 23–30.
Apply, A/B S. T. Eriks Massan, Lidingovagen 10, Stockholm, 26.

GRAZ INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF BREEDING STOCK. AUTUMN FAIR—September 27–October 5.
Apply, British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

TURIN INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION ("AUTUNNO TORINESE") including 10th International Engineering Exhibition, 4th International Exhibition of Plastics, 4th International Agricultural Machinery Exhibition and 4th International Exhibition of Cinematograph Technique—September 27–October 9.
Apply, Dr. A. Alberti, Via Massena 20, Turin.

(Continued on next page)

Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

PARIS, 18TH INTERNATIONAL NAUTICAL EXHIBITION—September 27–October 12.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947/9.)

METZ FAIR—September 27–October 13.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947.)

PARIS, 2ND NATIONAL TELEVISION AND 16TH NATIONAL RADIO AND ELECTRONIC EXHIBITION—September 29–October 12.
Apply, Salon de la Radio, de la Television et de l'Electronique, 23 rue de Lubeck, Paris.

PARIS INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR, CYCLE AND SPORTS EXHIBITION—October 2–12.
Apply, Chambre Syndicat des Constructeurs d'Automobiles, Grand Palais, Avenue, Alexandre, 111, Paris 8e.

PARIS, 7TH INTERNATIONAL BOTTLING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 2–12.
Apply, Salon International du Material d'Embouteillage et Industries Connexes, 28 rue de Louis le Grand, Paris.

PARIS, 6TH PACKAGING, HANDLING, PRESENTATION AND DISTRIBUTING METHODS EXHIBITION—October 2–12.
Apply, Salon International de l'Emballage, du Conditionnement, de la Manutention, de la Presentation et des Techniques de Distribution, 40 rue du Colisee, Paris.

BRUSSELS, 23RD INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HOME (ARTS MENAGERS) EXHIBITION—October 4–19.
Apply, Salon de l'Alimentation 8–10 Place de Brouckere, Brussels.

PARIS, BUSINESS MACHINES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 8–19.
Apply, Salon International de l'Equipment de Bureau, 6 Place de Valois, Paris.

DUSSELDORF, 1ST PLASTICS EXHIBITION—October 11–19.
✱ Apply, John E. Buck and Company, 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

ROTTERDAM, VOCHEMA CHEMICAL AND FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY EXHIBITION—October 21–29.
At Ahoy Halls. Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

PARIS, 3RD INTERNATIONAL PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 23–31.
Apply, Commissariat General du Salon des Techniques Papetieres et graphiques, 40 rue de Colisee, Paris 8eme, France.

PARIS, 5TH CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND FAMILY EXHIBITION—November 26–December 14.
At Grand Palais. Apply, Richard Winterburn Son and Co. Ltd., 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3163.)

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AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS PACKAGING FAIR—January 8–15.
Apply, Messrs. N. V. Het Raedhuys, Tesselschadestraat 5, Amsterdam.

HANOVER, 8TH GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR. SAMPLES FAIR—February 28–March 4. TECHNICAL FAIR—April 26–May 5.
Apply, Schenkers, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 5595.)

GENEVA, 23RD INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—March 5–15.
Apply, 1 Place de Lac, Geneva.

NUREMBERG TOY FAIR—March 8–13.
Apply, Deutsche Spielwaren-Fachmesse, 13a Nurnberg, Bismarckstrasse, 131.

VIENNA 33RD INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—March 15–22.
Apply, The British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce, 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

UTRECHT, 60TH ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES (SPRING) FAIR—March 17–26.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

COPENHAGEN 7TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR. TECHNICAL FAIR—March 20–29; COMMERCIAL FAIR—April 10–19, 1953.
Apply, Robert Brandon and Partners, 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0901.)

LYONS, 35TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 11–20.
Apply, Robert Brandon and Partners, 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0901.)

BASLE, 37TH SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 11–21.
Apply, Swiss Legation, Division Economique, 18 Montague Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

BRUSSELS, 27TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 25–May 10.
✱ Apply, Palais du Centenaire, Brussels.

LIEGE, 5TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 25–May 10.
Apply, Foire Internationale de Liege, 17 Boulevard d'Avroy, Liege.

MUNICH, GERMAN TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS EXHIBITION—June 20–October 11.
✱ At Munich Exhibition Park. Apply, Munich 12–Theresienhohe 14.

UTRECHT, 61ST ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES (AUTUMN) FAIR—September 1–10.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

LAUSANNE, 34TH SWISS FAIR—September 12–27.
✱ Apply Comptoir Suisse, Place Beaulieu, Lausanne.

Overseas (other than in Europe)

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SAN FRANCISCO POULTRY AND HATCHERY EXHIBITION—July 22–25.
Apply, American Poultry and Hatchery Federation, 15 West 10th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

WASHINGTON, 17TH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBIT OF GEOGRAPHICAL TEXT BOOKS—August 7–11.
At Hotel Statler. Apply, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, 25, D.C.

BRISBANE, ROYAL NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—August 8–16.
Apply, Secretary, Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association, 99 Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

CHICAGO, NATIONAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION—August 11–14.
At Sherman Hotel. Apply, E. J. Martin, 100 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, 11, Ill.

CHICAGO, BEAUTY AND BARBER SUPPLY INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—August 18–21.
At Conrad-Hilton Hotel. Apply, J. Byrne, 19 W. 44th Street, New York City.

VANCOUVER PACIFIC NATIONAL EXHIBITION—August 20–September 1.
At Exhibition Park. Apply, Mr. Ben William, General Manager, Exhibition Park, Vancouver, B.C.

IZMIR 21ST INTERNATIONAL FAIR—August 20–September 20.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947/9.)

TORONTO, 72ND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION—August 22–September 6.
Apply, Mr. G. H. Ward, C.N.E. Representative, British Columbia House, 3 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2794.)

SALISBURY AGRICULTURAL SHOW—August 27–30.
Apply, The Secretary, Salisbury Agricultural Show, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR—August 28–September 7.
Applications for space in United Kingdom Exhibit to be made through British Consulate-General, San Francisco, 4, California.

CHICAGO, INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS EXHIBITION—September 2–5.
At Conrad Hilton Hotel. Apply, International College of Surgeons, U.S. Chapter, 1516 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

BULAWAYO AGRICULTURAL SHOW—September 4–6.
Apply, The Secretary, Bulawayo Agricultural Show, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

CLEVELAND, 7th National Instrument Exhibit—September 8–12.
At Cleveland Auditorium. Apply, The Instrument Society of America, 921 Ridge Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

NOVA SCOTIA, FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LUNENBURG—September 9–13.
At Marine Building, Commercial Building, Fisheries Building. Apply, B. J. Walters, Manager, Town Hall, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

CHICAGO 17th NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION—September 9–13.
Apply, Mr. James J. Dobeny, The National Chemical Exposition, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, 54TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SHOW OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION—September 15–18.
✱ At Commercial Museum Exhibition Hall. Apply, Mr. Maurice J. Norby, Assistant Director, American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill.

TANANARIVE MADAGASCAR. "To-day's Technique—To-morrow's Prospect" (TECHNIQUES D'AUJOURD'HUI—PERSPECTIVE DE DEMAIN)—September 21–October 19.
Apply, Commissaire-General de l'Exposition, "Techniques d'Aujourd'hui—Perspectives de Demain," Rue de Liege, Tananarive, Madagascar.

CHICAGO, DAIRY INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION—September 22–27.
At Navy Pier. Apply, Dairy Industries Supply Association, 1108 16th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

(*Continued on next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

CLEVELAND, OHIO. IRON AND STEEL EXPOSITION—September 30–October 3.
At Cleveland Public Auditorium. Apply, Mr. Albert W. Erickson, Jr., Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, 1010 Empire Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

MONTREAL, NATIONAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION BUSINESS SHOW—October 14–16.
At Windsor Hotel. Apply, J. J. Russell, 677 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal.

DALLAS, TEXAS STATE FAIR—October 4–19.
Applications for space in United Kingdom Exhibit to be made through British Vice-Consul, Dallas, or British Consul-General, Houston.

GREENVILLE, S. CAROLINA, SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION—October 6–11.
At Textile Hall. Apply, Bertha M. Green, 322 W. Washington Street, P.O. Box 1323, Greenville, S. Carolina.

TORONTO, 1ST NATIONAL CANADIAN SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR—October 14–18.
In Automotive Building. Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. Apply, Fred. M. Payne, 40 Wellesley St. East, Toronto 5.

MONTREAL, CANADIAN FOOD EXHIBIT—October 15–19.
At Show Mart, Berri Square. Apply, Canadian Food Exhibit Inc., 50 St. Viateur East, Montreal, 14.

PHILADELPHIA, NATIONAL METAL EXPOSITION—October 20–24.
Apply, W. H. Eisenman, American Society for Metals, 7301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3.

CHICAGO, 40TH NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION—October 20–24.
At Conrad Hilton Hotel. Apply, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11.

CHICAGO, NATIONAL SHOE FAIR—October 27–30.
Apply, National Shoe Fair Office, 17 E. Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

WINNIPEG, FARM AND FARM-HOME EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXHIBITION—November 4–5.
Apply, Manitoba and Western Ontario Retail Implement Dealers Association, 400 Toronto General Trust Buildings, Winnipeg.

TORONTO, 24TH ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR—November 14–22.
Apply, Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto 2b.

CHICAGO, AMUSEMENT PARKS, POOLS AND BEACHES EXHIBITION—November 30–December 3.
At Sherman Hotel. Apply, National Association of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.

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BELGIAN CONGO, COSTERMANSVILLE, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR DURING THE FESTIVAL OF THE KIVU—January 2–10.
* Apply, Organizing Secretary, P.B. 766, Costermansville.

MONTREAL, EASTERN CANADA HARDWARE SHOW—January 19–22.
At Palais du Commerce Exhibition Building, Berri Square. Apply, Eastern Canada Exhibitions Incorporated, 423 Ontario Street, East, Montreal 24.

NEW YORK, 22ND NATIONAL SPORTING GOODS ASSOCIATION SHOW—January 25–28.
At Hotel New Yorker. Apply, G. Martin Shutt, National Sporting Goods Association, 1 Nth. La Salle Street, Chicago, 2.

NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL BEAUTY SHOW—March 9–12.
At Statler Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street. Apply, J. Byrne, 19 West 44th Street, New York, 18.

JERUSALEM, "THE CONQUEST OF THE DESERT" INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND FAIR—April 16–May 18.
At Jerusalem Convention Centre. Apply, Contact Publications, Suite 1, 45 Dover Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 6585.)

TORONTO, 86TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—May 17–20.
At Royal York Hotel. Apply, Miss D. Jutton, Ontario Dental Association, 234 St. George Street, Toronto.

TORONTO, 6TH CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 1–12.
* Apply, Miss M. A. Armstrong, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 8701.)

In the fortnight that the Zagreb Fair was open last year, over 2½ million pounds worth of business was transacted. This year the Fair promises to be bigger and busier than ever, all stand space has been taken, and initial reports show that there will be a record attendance by visitors and business men from every part of the world.

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Further information about the Zagreb International Trade Fair can be obtained from :—
The Yugoslav Commercial Counsellor, 19 Upper Phillmore Gardens, London, W.8.
or direct from :—
The Management, Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb, Savska Cesta 18, Yugoslavia.

Official representative for Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Belgium and Holland :—
AUGER & TURNER GROUP Ltd., 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1.
Phone : GERrard 6671 (4 lines).
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Accountants' Division.—3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 5678.)

Administration of Enemy Property Department.—Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. T.A.: "Tradenemy, Holb, London." (Chancery 4411.)

Bankruptcy Department:

Headquarters: Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. (Chancery 4411.)

Official Receiver (High Court): Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2. T.A.: "Official Receiver, London." (Holborn 7641.)

Official Receiver for London (North and South Suburban) and Reading: 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1. T.A.: "Bancarotta, Parl, London." (Trafalgar 5678.)

"Board of Trade Journal".—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2036.)

British Industries Fair (Exhibitions Branch).—Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. (Chancery 4411.)

Census of Distribution Office.—Jersey Road, Osterley, Middlesex. (Southall 2494.)

Census of Production Office.—Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall 9040.)

Central Price Regulation Committee.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Abbey 8010.)

Commercial Relations and Exports Department.—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. T.A.: "Advantage, Parl, London." (Trafalgar 8855.)

Companies Registration Department.—Bush House (S.W. Wing), Strand, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 2407.)

Companies (Winding-Up) Department.—Inveresk House, 346 Strand, W.C.2. (Chancery 5412.)

Distribution of Industry and Regional Division.—Thames House (North), Millbank, S.W.1. (Victoria 9040.)

Establishment Division.—Thames House (North), Millbank, S.W.1. (Victoria 9040.)

Export Licensing Branch.—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (City 5733.) T.A.: "Explic, Cent., London."

Factory and Storage Premises (Defence Planning) Division.—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855.)

Films Branch.—Thames House (North), Millbank, S.W.1. Victoria 9040.

Finance Division.—Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. T.A.: "Boardfunds, Holb, London." (Chancery 4411.)

Import Licensing Branch.—Romney House, Tufton Street, S.W.1. T.A.: "Implicence, Sowest, London." (Abbey 9080.)

Industries and Manufactures Department.—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855.)

Information Division.—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855.)

Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department.—Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. T.A.: "Insurcobet, Holb, London." (Chancery 4411.)

London Price Regulation Committee.—2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 5678.)

London Regional Office.—3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 5678.)

Parliamentary Branch.—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855.)

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department.—25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. (Holborn 8721.) 51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 1128.)

Solicitor's Department.—Thames House (North), Millbank, S.W.1. T.A.: "Botlegal, Sowest, London." (Victoria 9040.)

Prosecutions Branch.
A.E.P. Branch.
—Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. (Chancery 4411.)

Special Register Information Service.—Room 5373, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2869, 2870 and 2871.)

Standards Department.—26 Chapter Street, S.W.1. (Victoria 7032.)

Statistics Division.—Thames House (North), Millbank, S.W.1. T.A.: "Trastatic, Sowest, London." (Victoria 9040.)

Tourist, Catering and Holidays Branch.—Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855.)

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1. **Northern Region.**
(Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.)
K. G. Sillar, M.I.E.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Tel.: Newcastle-on-Tyne 27550.)

2. **East and West Ridings Region.**
(The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.)
A. D. Robinson, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761.)
Sub-Office: R. K. Saunders, Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1. (Tel.: Sheffield 26461.)

3. **North Midland Region.**
(Derbyshire (except the High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Nottinghamshire and Rutland.)
M. Weber, Block 6, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham. (Tel.: Nottingham 77711.)

4. **Eastern Region.**
(Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, except such parts of Essex and Hertfordshire as are within No. 5 Region.)
R. J. Forbes, Block C, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Tel.: Cambridge 58951.)

5. **London and South Eastern Region.**
(London (administrative county), Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and parts of Essex and Hertfordshire.)
C. S. Toseland, 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 5678.)

6. **Southern Region.**
(Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Oxfordshire.)
A. Young, Marlborough House, Parkside Road, Reading, Berks. (Tel.: Reading 60431.)

7. **South Western Region.**
(Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.)
W. Graham Glennie, O.B.E., 37 Julian Road, Sneyd Park, Bristol, 9. (Tel.: Bristol 38446.)
Sub-Office: A. W. Stamp, Compton Park House, Tavistock Road, Mannamead, Plymouth. (Tel.: Plymouth 60855.)

8. **Wales.**
Capt. H. K. Oram, R.N. (retired), Imperial Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. (Tel.: Cardiff 21044.)

9. **Midland Region.**
(Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.)
B. W. T. Kay, C.M.L. Building, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, 3. (Tel.: Birmingham Central 8231.)

10. **North Western Region.**
(Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire.)
E. J. Holford-Strevens, 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171.)

11. **Scotland.**
C. A. Oakley, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel.: Glasgow Central 6981.)
Sub-Office: 1 Overgate, Dundee. (Tel.: Dundee 6146.)

Northern Ireland.
J. A. McKeown, C.B.E., Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 28271.)

N.B.—Regional Controllers give particular attention to export development. Each has on his staff an officer who specialises on export problems. Exporters are invited to make full use of the services of this officer.

Board of Trade Regional Sub- and District Offices

FOLLOWING is a list of Regional, Sub- and District Offices of the Board of Trade:—

1. **Northern.** Regional Office: Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Tel.: Newcastle 27550.) District Office: 30 Roper Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland. (Tel.: Whitehaven 470-1.)

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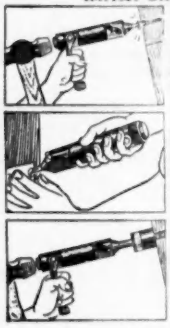

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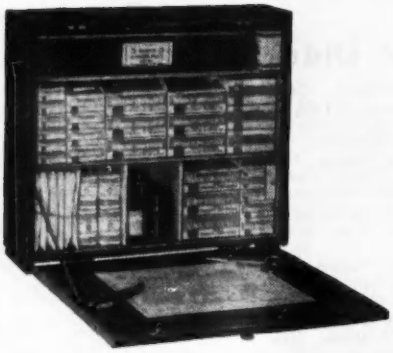

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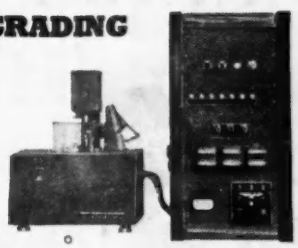

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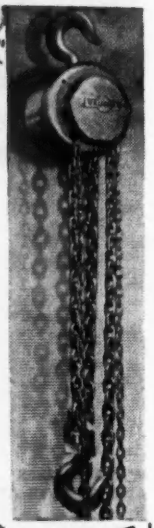

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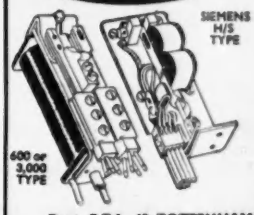

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